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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

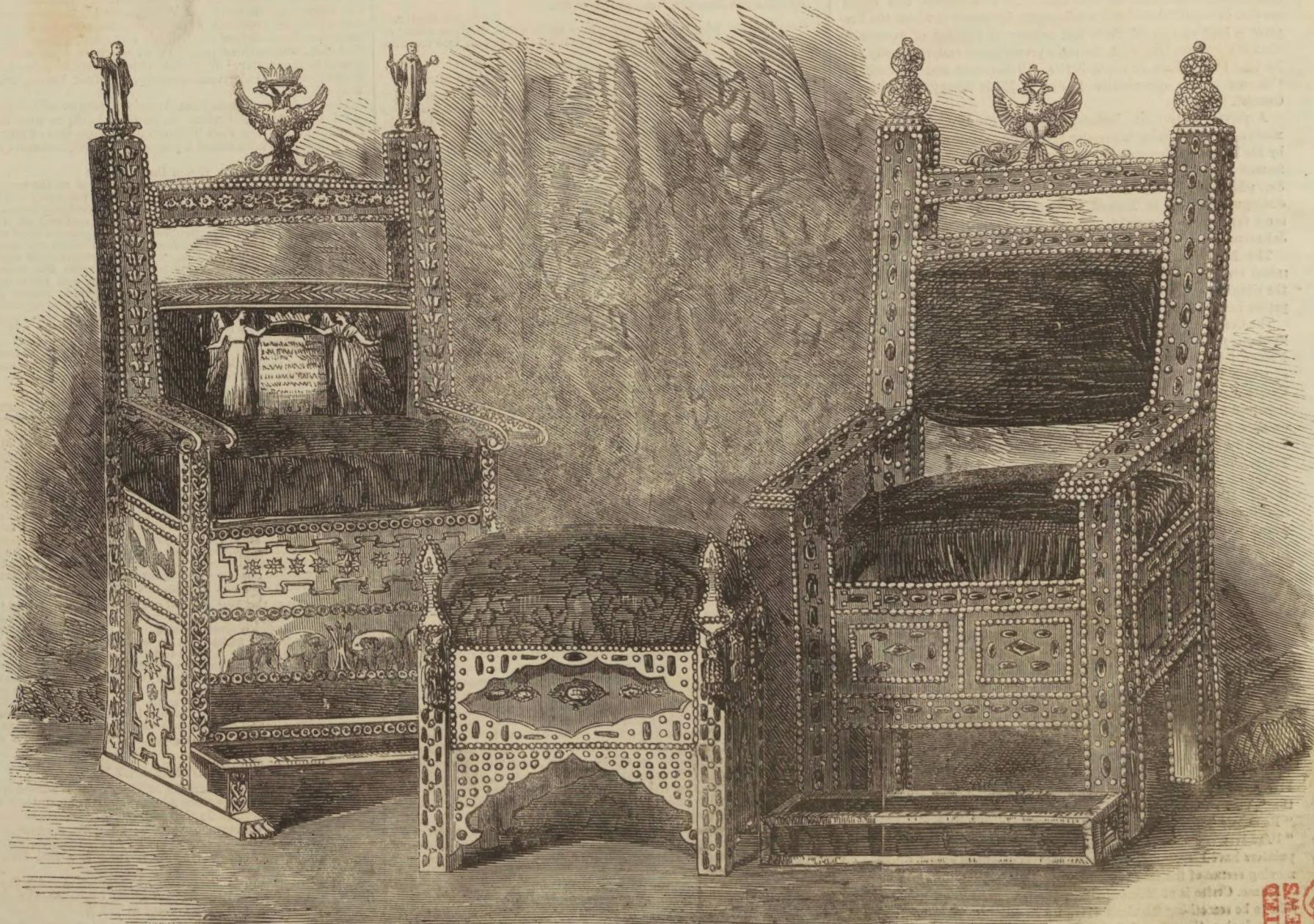
CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON.

THE details of the triumphal entrance of the Czar into his ancient capital of Moscow, have been faithfully and brilliantly described by the representatives of the London press. The pens that portrayed the sufferings and the heroism of the noble British soldiers in the Crimea, are again at work; but on a task more congenial, if less exciting. A year ago, and their reports touched the heart of the world. What they now write does not touch the heart, but the fancy; and people read as they would read a play. It is the first time in the history of Russia that the outer world of England, France, Germany, and America, has been gratified with a peep at the splendid paraphernalia of the Muscovite Sovereignty, in its own home, and amid its own people. If the barbaric magnificence displayed on the occasion so greatly excites the imaginations of those who read of it, we may judge what effect it has had upon its more immediate spectators, and what it will have on the minds of those to whom it shall be reported in the remotest districts of Tartary and Siberia, with all the embellishments and exaggeration which great facts and brilliant ceremonials invariably assume, when eye and ear witnesses recount to a wondering and credulous auditory, the marvels in which they have participated. It does not appear that any pains have been taken to make the ceremony of the Entry into Moscow, or the Coronation in the Cathedral more than usually magnificent, or to impress Europe or Asia, with unwonted awe or admiration for the power and wealth of the Czar. Nor was it necessary. For the Russians the ordinary

ceremonial was sufficient. For all others—at least, for the civilised portions of Europe—no display of the kind was needed to exalt the popular idea of Russian greatness. The real arbiters of the destinies of Europe,—the governing powers in Great Britain and France,—are aware that more real wealth, power, and magnificence are concealed in the Baltic or Black Sea fleet of this country than are displayed in all the pomp of the Emperor's coronation, were it twenty times as costly. In this respect, at least, dust will not be thrown in the eyes of the British people.

While wishing all health, happiness, and prosperity to the Emperor, thus solemnly inducted into his throne, we cannot but feel regret to perceive on every hand the signs of a growing ill-feeling towards this country on the part of Russia. This ill-feeling is not displayed towards France; but is reserved in a marked manner for the diplomatic and personal intercourse of the British and Russian Governments; and is accompanied by too many signs of an unextinguished ambition and desire of strife on the part of Russia, to permit us to believe that the relations of the two countries are likely to become cordial, or that the peace of Europe is affirmed on a solid basis. Towards France, all is cordiality. Towards Great Britain, all is reserve and coldness, if not defiance. In the affair of the Island of Serpents, in which it is evident that Russia attempted to play false to Europe, and to filch from Turkey a possession, valuable only for purposes of offence and aggression, the advisers of the Czar affect a tone, in their communications to the British Government, which is symptomatic of anything but good will. They complain of the precipitancy displayed by Lord Palmerston in ordering

the British fleet into the Black Sea to secure for Turkey the possession of her own property, and write as if Russia—the moderate, the self-denying, the scrupulously punctual and honest Russia—were aggrieved by the doubts thrown upon her honour, and by the recourse to the powerful argument of the cannon involved in the reappearance of Sir Houston Stewart in the Euxine. This country, however, can bear the rebuff with perfect equanimity; and will applaud the vigour of Lord Palmerston—tempering its satisfaction with the regretful remembrance that an equal amount of courage was not displayed in 1853. When in the spring of that year, the late Czar was astutely trying what amount of aggression against Turkey the Powers of Europe would allow without so much as a remonstrance—to say nothing of more formidable opposition—Colonel Rose, on his own responsibility (for which he was ungraciously and ungratefully snubbed), ordered the British fleet into the Bosphorus. An act of vigour at that time would, as the world has since learned, have prevented the war which broke out so shortly afterwards. It is probable that the energy of Lord Palmerston last month, and his determination to support the rights of Turkey in the affair of the Isle of Serpents, have, in a similar manner, prevented a new subject of dispute from assuming the formidable dimensions of a European war. Amid all the shortcomings that may be laid at the door of the present Ministry, the country will give them credit for the sagacity, not less than for the courage, which this last incident of the Peace—or we may say of the War—has elicited from them. If this storm-cloud have blown over, as we trust it has, the thanks will be entirely due to the British Government, and not in the most infinitesimal degree to Russia.



THE EMPEROR'S DIAMOND THRONE.

THE EMPRESS-MOTHER'S SEAT.

THE EMPRESS' GOLDEN THRONE.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION THRONES.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

Another cloud—small as yet—and only discernible by clear and experienced eyes, is the ominous renewal of disaffection and rebellion in Montenegro. Those whose memories carry them as far back as the months immediately preceding the passage of the Pruth by the armies of Nicholas, will remember the disturbances which at that time were so mysteriously fomented in Montenegro. We know to whose agency they were attributed. We know to what extent Russian gold and Russian intrigue were employed to stir up the Montenegrins against the Sultan, and what profit Russia expected to derive from the struggle. The same agencies are again at work, and for the same purpose. The Sultan cannot allow the Montenegrins to establish, or even to assert, their independence, without a suicidal abdication of his own sovereignty, and without giving with his own hands the signal for a general revolt of his subjects, especially of those among them who are of the same religious faith as the Czar. We hope that the attention of the British Government is directed to the affairs of Montenegro at the present time; that they are keeping a watchful eye on the progress of events in that country; and that they are prepared to prevent any of the Powers of Europe—and especially Russia—from interference in favour of the assumed rights of the Montenegrins. Were the Sultan left wholly free—either to arrange matters with his Montenegrin subjects if their complaints have any foundation in reason, or to reduce them to submission by the strong arm, if their disaffection is excited by Russian means for Russian objects, there can be no doubt that he would speedily be able to restore tranquillity; but in no case can Russia be allowed to weaken, by its interference, the supports of a throne which the other Great Powers have just declared by the fiery ordeal of a war to be essential to the equilibrium of the European system. At the present time a little wholesome energy in this direction displayed by our Government, will not be thrown away, and will tend to render more secure the somewhat unstable basis of the late pacification of Europe. If there is one thing more than another which stands this country in good stead, it is the "pluck" of our Government. It is not enough for our soldiers to be plucky; we must have plucky statesmen also; or we may be driven to the wall when we least expect it.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

ACCOUNTS from Biarritz announce the health of their Majesties as being excellent. The indiscreet curiosity of strangers, which was at first very troublesome, is now greatly modified, and the Emperor can indulge his taste for walking about without being importuned. There was a report that the Emperor would return to Paris about the 15th of September: such may have been his Majesty's intention; but the idea is now abandoned. It is not impossible, however, but that he may come to Paris about the 20th, in which case he will pass ten days here, go on to Compiègne, where he will pass the month of October, and that of November at Fontainebleau. As for the Empress, she derives so much benefit from the sea-bathing that she will certainly prolong her stay at Biarritz through this month; it is even affirmed that she will remain till the 15th October. A complete and special service is established by the telegraph, by means of which the Emperor is kept *au courant* from one minute to another of everything that can interest him with the same promptitude and regularity as if he were at St. Cloud or the Tuilleries. The extent and regularity of this remarkable organisation is due to M. de Vougy, the Director-General.

A private letter from Iceland says that the Prince Napoleon has made a most favourable impression there, and that he signalled himself by his liberalities towards all who approached him. The Prince has formed a precious collection of Bibles, manuscripts, and parchments, &c., which he is bringing to France. The same letter adds that a distinguished poet in Iceland, M. Grondahl, addressed to the Prince some verses, which were translated for his Highness by M. Bjarni Johnson, Rector of the College of Reikiansi.

The *Moniteur* will ere long answer the question which has been raised on the subject of Cayenne, and will publish a *compte rendu* of the situation of the colony. In the mean time the other French newspapers have been requested to abstain from entering on the affair.

The Comte d'Escayrac de Lauture has just set out for Egypt. He has been preparing for the last month in Germany, England, and in France, for the great expedition which he is to command, and the aim of which is to find the source of the Nile. In this short time the Comte has succeeded in uniting together clever physicians, well-informed naturalists, geographers, artists, and all the numerous requisites for his expedition. He expects to reach the Nile in the beginning of October, where, in all probability, he will remain for two years. The plans of the Comte d'Escayrac de Lauture were submitted on the 29th of July to the Viceroy of Egypt, who entirely approved of them. He wishes to realise one of the ideas of his father, and to give to this expedition an international character, suitable to an enterprise whose sole aim is in the interest of science and civilisation. The persons accompanying M. le Comte Escayrac de Lauture have been chosen with great discrimination from the different nations of Europe, and are provided with an escort calculated to inspire respect.

Three Paris papers have been prosecuted for having inserted the address of the students of Paris to the students of Turin, containing the expression of their wishes in favour of Italian liberty. It was in consequence of an interchange of notes between M. Walewski and M. de Cavour that this measure had been adopted; but at length the Ministry has had the good sense to renounce the intention of taking any further notice of the affair. The authors of the address have been admonished, and there the matter ends.

Some important works have been confided by the Government to some artists for the decoration of the galleries of the Musée de Versailles. All these works have reference to the reign of Napoleon III. The subjects are the "Distribution of the Eagles (M. Glaize), the "Visit of the Queen of England to France" (M. Jalbert), the "Re-entrée Mémorable of the Prince President" (M. La Rivière), "L'Achievement du Louvre" (M. Ange Tissier). Three other painters have been charged with the task of recalling some of the most moving scenes of the late inundation.

Mdme. Cerito is at Moscow, where the terms of her engagement are said to be something fabulous even for Russia—twenty-five thousand francs during the fêtes of the Coronation. Mdme. Madeleine Brohan has a little court of her own at Moscow, where she is pronounced a queen by her talents and beauty.

There is a rumour of a great naval review to take place at Toulon.

Monsieur de Lamartine is now at Maçon, where he is laid up with rheumatism. The Emperor of Brazil has just sent to the illustrious author 100,000 francs, the price of 5000 subscriptions to the "Cours Familier de Littérature."

Rossini, who was to have returned immediately to Paris, remains at Berlin. M. Meyerbeer is attacked with a malady of the larynx, which renders his stay very doubtful. It is said that he is very much pleased with Madame Borghi-Mamo's rehearsals in the "Prophète." The Italian Opera, in announcing its opening for the usual time, gives the names of Mario, Graziani, Mdmes. Alboni and Piccolomini, as forming part of its new troupe.

A publication—which is attributed to a member of the Diplomacy, who in the month of January wrote a brochure on the Peace, in which Austria was not spared—is shortly to appear. This new brochure will have for its title "Histoire Anecdote et Secrète du Congrès de Paris." Unforeseen obstacles have delayed the publication of this work, which is reported to be full of piquant details.

The Minister of Public Works has issued a decree for the execution of the works proposed by the Emperor in his letter relative to the inundations, which created such a sensation at the time it appeared. According to the terms of the decree, the works to be executed on the Seine, the Garonne, the Loire, the Rhône, and their principal branches, will form special services, the direction of which will be confided to an Inspector-General, or an Engineer-in-Chief of Bridges and Roads, who will take the title of director. Following the decree is a list of the names of the directors with each of their services, and the engineers placed under their orders. The result of subscriptions for the victims of the inundations which have come to the knowledge of the Minister of Finance carries the total of these subscriptions to 10,110,515 francs; but in this calculation the very important receipt of the Commission Lyonnaise, and other sums received by local commissions, without the intervention of agents of the Treasury, as well as money received from *goulets* in churches, or addressed to *Religieuses*, has not been included. When all these sums are united they will form an important amount for the victims of this great disaster. As for the total of the losses, it unfortunately exceeds even what had been feared, as is proved by the report of the Préfet of the Pouches du Rhône to the Conseil-Général, which shows that they exceed thirteen millions for the department.

THE WESTERN POWERS THREATENING NAPLES.

The *Indépendance* of Thursday reports the tenor of the second Anglo-French identic note presented to the King of Naples. The note, it is said, "insists" on an amnesty, and specially mentions the case of Pioero. If the King should persevere in his policy, an Anglo-French squadron will appear in the Bay of Naples to protect English and French property in the event of a revolution. The King of Naples, it is said, is "disposed" to yield to these representations. Other reports represent him as preparing defences on his coasts and refusing to yield.

THE REVOLT AT NEUFCHATEL.

The German and French papers continue to occupy themselves with the abortive affair at Neufchâtel. Two proclamations, which were issued by the insurgents, seem to leave no doubt of the real character of their design. One of them was superscribed with the well-known motto of the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin—"Onwards, with God, for King and Fatherland;" and it ran thus:—

Inhabitants of Neufchâtel.—The hour of your deliverance at length has now been sounded. Let the cry of "Long Live the King!" be your watchword. Let the faithful fly to arms. I declare the territory of this principality in a state of siege. Each commune is to provide for the immediate establishment of a committee, which shall exercise its authority in the King's name, and shall send notice to the castle of Neufchâtel when it enters upon the discharge of its functions.

The Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Count FREDERIC DE POURTALES.

Another proclamation was the following:—

Long live the King! The Royal banner again waves over the castle of our Princes. People of Neufchâtel, let us return thanks to God for this. Let the faithful now rally about me.

The Commandant of the first arrondissement,

Lieut.-Colonel DE MEURON.

The insurgents belonged almost exclusively to the communes of La Sagne, Les Ponts, La Brévine, and La Chaux du Milieu, which were known to be the stronghold of the Prussian party. Several journals announce that a portfolio, belonging to the Count Pouttales, which has been deposited at the Council of State, has been found to contain letters from the Royalist leaders, and even from the King of Prussia himself, together with a list of the faithful. This correspondence will probably be published. The *Suisse* takes a very lugubrious view of matters. It says:—"It appears that several foreign Governments knew of the preparations making at Neufchâtel, and we may fear the gravest complications for Switzerland."

The *Suisse* of Berne of the 6th contains the following, which affords further details of the late lamentable outbreak:—

Neufchâtel is now perfectly tranquil. The Federal troops are at this moment entering the town. The Royalists committed several acts of unjustifiable cruelty. The Royalist prisoners, to the number of 500, are confined in the church. Count de Pouttales-Georgier, and M. de Rougemont, Tarrisse, de Petitpierre de Wesselen, and Lardy, an advocate, were arrested in a vineyard. Colonel de Meuron was taken in Fribourg, and another of the Counts de Pouttales at Estavayer. There were three members of the family of Pouttales engaged in the affair. One was killed, and the others are prisoners.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels says:—

It is said that there is a community of views between France and Prussia on the Neufchâtel affair. The latter proposes to abandon any pretensions to the canton of Neufchâtel, in return for an indemnity to be fixed by common accord, under the mediation of the great Powers of Europe. The Congress of Paris, which is about to reassemble to settle the points left undecided as to the frontiers of the Danubian Principalities, will probably terminate the Neufchâtel affair once for all.

THE THREATENED MONTENEGRIN WAR.

The Servian newspapers publish a document emanating from the secretary of "Prince" Danilo of Montenegro. The complaint of this personage is, that Montenegro finds itself too confined within its present frontiers, and hardly exists as a State. Shortly after the publication of this manifesto the Prince undertook to chastise the tribes that do not think proper to recognise his supremacy, and lean more towards the Turks; that is to say, those which, since the death of the late Vladika, who at the same time was the Patriarch of the non-united Greek faith of Montenegro, refuse to recognise the purely temporal authority of Prince Danilo, the nephew of the deceased Vladika.

Should the issue be successful, he would thereby advance his frontier to that of Servia, and he would gain a footing on the shores of Lake Scutari. The Pacha of Bosnia and the Seraskier commanding at Monastir have received orders to proceed to the frontier with all the disposable troops, in order to blockade Montenegro. Abdi Pacha is to be the Commander-in-Chief; and it is probable that he will have collected by the end of September a force of 30,000 men in the Herzegovina and Albania. Montenegro will naturally be reduced to the defensive, and the question to be solved is how long will it be able to sustain this blockade. Should Austria remain neutral, and the Prince be supported only by the tribe of Petrovitch, it seems probable that the other tribes will abandon him, and again elect a Patriarch Vladika, who will negotiate with Abdi Pacha.

A letter from Vienna, of the 3rd, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—

Our Government, and particularly M. de Bruck and the Archduke Maximilian, are exerting all their efforts in support of the principle that the Adriatic is an Austrian sea, in order to consolidate the domination of the Austrian navy on those shores. A war between Montenegro and Turkey might lead to disagreeable complications, since the Turks would take advantage of their seaports of Silek and Sutorina to send troops and ammunition. One of the principal objects of the mission of Count de Leiningen, in January, 1853, was to obtain the cession of these ports to Austria, or at least the exclusive use of them; but the war in the East caused the negotiations to remain a dead letter. It is clear that, with her new maritime tendencies, it is of great interest for Austria to obtain this concession; and from that circumstance the struggle between Montenegro and Turkey acquires great importance for her.

RESTORATION OF KARS.

By intelligence from Constantinople it appears that the province of Kars was evacuated on the 9th ultmo by the Russians, who retired upon Alexandropol. The Turks took possession on the 6th. Three of the English officers attached to the British commissary with the Turkish army in Asia—Major Stuart, Major Fraser, and Mr. Evans—were present at the surrender, not in their official capacity, but as spectators. These gentlemen went to Kars before Hussein Pacha and his force, and were received in their quality as visitors with the greatest attention. Their stay was celebrated by festivals with streams of champagne and numberless toasts, among them that of General Williams, with a salute from the guns of the citadel. As in the Crimea, the Russian officers seem to have been very communicative on past events, especially about the main subject of interest, their unsuccessful attack on Kars. They said that Mouravieff was entirely against an attack, and opposed it to the last moment, in spite of the urgent entreaties of several of his officers. But the troops were so dissatisfied at this seeming want of confidence in their leader, that he was in the end obliged to yield, against his own better conviction, and ordered the attack. Neither the failure of the attack nor the heavy losses sustained seem to have, even for an instant, occasioned the idea of a retreat, and General Mouravieff, when asked in the evening after defeat what his orders were, is said to have replied, "Draw in your posts and double the patrols."

When Kars was evacuated the Russians had 5000 men on the territory, under the command of General Kruhloff. The town was given over with the usual ceremonies.

AMERICA.—THE DEAD-LOCK AT WASHINGTON.

By the *Baltic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. The news from Washington is important.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult., the Army Appropriation Bill of last Session, minus the Kansas proviso, was brought forward by Mr. Hunter, and referred to a Conference Committee, who failed to effect an adjustment; and the House again decided by three majority not to recede from the restrictive proviso. Unless the President will agree to respect the rights of the people of Kansas, the House will not pass the Army Estimates. A caucus of senators had unanimously agreed to continue the Session till the 4th of March, unless the Army Bill was not sooner passed.

New Granada had imposed a charge of two reals per ounce on all mails crossing the Isthmus. Granadian troops were on the march for Panama, to protect it from filibusters.

The British Consul at Leon had been dismissed. The Rivas party had shot the United States' Consul.

It was reported that 300 men discharged from the Government service were forming an expedition to Kansas.

THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The strife in Kansas has now assumed all the proportions of a civil war. The Free-state men in the territory have abandoned their passive position, attacked their enemies as a measure of active self-defence, and were proceeding to the expulsion of the "border ruffians." A number of telegraphic reports of battles and outrages have appeared in the New York papers, but few of them are trustworthy. We have at length, however, some reliable particulars of the affair at Franklin, previously reported by telegraph. In this instance, in addition to the ordinary depredations, the unprovoked and brutal murder of one of their friends roused the just wrath of Lawrence. It seems that Mr. Hoyt, an inoffensive and universally-respected man, was chosen as an envoy to the Pro-slavery camp, stationed at Washington Creek, for the purpose of remonstrating against certain outrages committed upon peaceful settlers by organised bands of Buford's emigrants. Mr. Hoyt was sent on the 12th Aug., and was to return the same evening; but that day passed without his reappearing, and, on the next, news was received in Lawrence that, contrary alike to the rules of civilised and savage warfare, the messenger had been taken prisoner and shot. A hundred men, armed, started that night from Lawrence for the Pro-slavery camp. It was a clear moonlight night, and on approaching Franklin the Free-state men found some eighty Pro-slavery men, well barricaded, in a large blockhouse, prepared for a fight. A combat, which from all accounts must have been a fierce one, ensued. It lasted three hours, and several were killed on both sides. Finally, the Pro-slavery men were forced to surrender, and lay down their arms.

A special agent, Mr. Arny, from the Free-soil party of Kansas, was in Washington soliciting the President for assistance against their Pro-slavery opponents. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* states that the President, being too much engaged to grant him an interview, handed him over to his secretary, who informed the agent that the President was just then so much engaged that he could not attend to the matter. With this consolation Mr. Arny left his papers in the hands of the private secretary, and took his departure from the White House.

The following extracts from American papers will show the tone of public feeling in the Union. It is remarkable to find the *New York Herald* and the *New York Tribune* on the same side of any great question; they have maintained a personal, political, and newspaper rivalry for many years:—

(From the *Tribune*.)
We congratulate the House of Representatives on the manly steadiness with which they again and again insisted on the Army Bill as they had passed it, with the Kansas proviso. It is a cheering instance of public virtue which outweighs many a shortcoming, and bids us, in the darkest hour, not to despair of the Republic. The Representatives of the people refuse to become parties to the atrocious laws which the Missouri ruffian Legislature enacted for Kansas. For all the purposes for which the army is legitimately required they are ready to furnish the needed supplies; but not a cent will they vote for the execution and enforcement of statutes which provide for the scourging of women, impose the extreme penalty of death on who ever helps a fugitive slave to regain his freedom, prohibit free speech and the free press, and thus trample on every constitutional principle and the most sacred rights of freemen. It is a glorious stand they have thus taken. Let them persevere to the end! The country will sustain them in it. The American people cannot be brought to approve of the enormities of these pretended laws, or to consent that the army should be employed to carry them into effect.

(From the *Herald*, formerly Pro-slavery.)
Laws, illegal, unconstitutional, and barbarous, have been enacted in Kansas by a "border ruffian" Legislature, taking for granted that Kansas is absolutely and completely a slave State, and that this is to be her political character and destiny. The most callous heart is shocked at such enormity. What American can for moment consent to its illegality? Who is so lost to humanity and justice as to sanction it, or permit, if he can successfully oppose it, the sustaining of such barbarities by the military force of the country—the army of the United States? This is the first case of such an attempt in our history, and for the honour of human nature we hope it may be the last. The House of Representatives has now the most important duty to perform that ever devolved upon it. Its constitutional privileges, its checks upon the tyranny of the President, are really for the first time of momentous value. To falter is to bring to danger all those sacred rights attained by the blood and treasure of our fathers, and to overturn all our strongest constitutional safeguards for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of conscience.

(From the *New Journal of Commerce*, Pro-slavery.)
It cannot be supposed that the "border ruffians" will look on quietly and see the expulsion consummated. On the contrary, we fear they will enter Kansas in such numbers as to overwhelm the Free-state men, or at least to cause, as well as suffer, a terrible loss of life. Bad blood will now be up on both sides, and, unless very efficient measures are taken by the general Government, there is danger that Kansas will become the scene of most deplorable events. Instead of disbanding the army, we want at least half of it in Kansas at this moment. In our opinion the time is near when both the belligerent parties will be thankful for the intervention of a powerful mediator. But it is to be feared that many persons, north and south, are willing to see the war go on, and would not care if it extended over the whole Union.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Australia* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday morning, having made the passage from Alexandria, which she left on the 5th inst., in 110 hours. The Indian mail left Alexandria on the 5th, with intelligence from Calcutta, August 9; Bombay, August 13; Hong-Kong, July 25; Singapore, August 2; and Mauritius, July 24; also from Melbourne, June 24; Sydney, June 19; and New Zealand, May 21.

In India a treaty is in course of negotiation with the Mowmud chiefs, hitherto the only disturbers of the peace on the Punawallah frontier. Burmah is to be intrusted to the Madras army. Oude is perfectly quiet, and our forces there are to be reduced. Viscount Canning is at Calcutta, in improved health.

From China we learn that the rebels took possession of Souchou, the capital of the province, and outlet of the commerce of Shanghai, on the 6th of July. Forty vessels of the Imperial fleet are cooped up near Nankin. Mr. Howard Cunningham has been killed by Chinese.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE details of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia come, at this period of journalistic stagnation, to offer matter acceptable to all classes of readers. The incidents of the picturesque scenes of the procession and the inauguration have much interest for the lover of novelty, while the whole affair is pregnant with suggestion to those who look through forms and ceremonies to the ideas they typify. Once more the Russian nation has plighted its homage to an Autocrat. May Alexander II. show himself worthy of the awful trust! Knowing what we do of the inherent hollowness and rottenness of the administrative system of Russia, which render it impossible for honesty to survive in an atmosphere tainted by every kind of corruption, we cannot but feel the most unaffected sympathy with the man who is placed at the head of that vicious system, and whom Europe holds responsible for the incessant evil generated thereby. *Reste & voir* whether the new Emperor has the intellect and the vigour to demolish the gigantic abuses which pervade every department of public work throughout his empire; to abolish the ridiculous as well as mischievous practice of recognising none but military rank, even in the holders of civil offices; and, above all, to regulate the salaries of both military and civil service in a way that shall no longer render it necessary for an official to be corrupt in order to maintain his position in society. Should the Emperor address himself to this good work, and achieve but the hundredth part of what is before him, he will have done more for the glory of Russia than if he had planted the Greek Cross above the Crescent on St. Sophia.

Kars has been given up to the Turks, and there is talk of its being again fortified, and rendered a first-rate stronghold. But inasmuch as, had it been a Gibraltar, it must have succumbed to the foe that accomplished what Russian skill and energy could not achieve, let us hope that, if the Turks look at Kars as the centre of some future contest (and nothing is more probable than its becoming so), they will duly consider why the fortress fell last year, and will by no means confine their labours to the restoration of curtains and bastions. Military organisation is the lesson which the valiant unbelievers have to study, but the examples which two Christian nations have been setting of unhappy blunderings in this science deprive them of any right to talk to the Turk *de haut en bas*. He starved Kars, it is true, but who starved regiment after regiment in the Crimea? "Who slew all these?" The new Knight of the Garter, for so, it is resolutely affirmed by some of our contemporaries, the Sultan is to be dubbed, has a task before him not altogether dissimilar to that offered to his late foe, the young Emperor. But Don Quevedo, in one of his irreverent visions, more than hints that well-intentioned Sovereigns, like bad ones, tread the pavement said to be made of good intentions. Without giving one's full adherence to his dictum, as conveyed in the "black" interpreter's reply to the remark that the number of Kings was few—

Few, fellow! there are all that ever reign'd—

one may be permitted to doubt whether nations will owe their regeneration to the agency of many of the anointed ones at present occupying the thrones of Europe.

In the United States the slavery or freedom problem has brought parties to a stand-still. Each holds its own; or rather, like the stag and dogs in the "Lady of the Lake"—

Nor nearer may the hounds attain,
Nor further may the quarry strain.

The Senate continues to refuse and the House to insist upon the provision that the army shall not be used in aid of the slave ruffians in Kansas, and narrow as are the majorities of the Representatives they are enough. We look, almost instinctively, for some violent act on the part of the South by which the contest may be brought to a conclusion, but it would be an evil day for the Union on which recourse should be had to any *coup d'état*. This state of things would seem to be favourable to the prospects of Colonel Fremont, for not only will his party be encouraged and consolidated by the example of the Free-soilers in Congress, but any rational American who considers for what Pierce and the slave men are fighting—namely, the power to bring soldiery to the aid of as murderous a ruffianism as ever outraged decency and humanity—must turn against a politician whose principles at all savour of those of Mr. Pierce.

The Swiss insurrection, as it was called, scarcely deserves a passing mention; and it is only to be hoped that the authorities will not give a tragic termination to a farce by any unnecessary severities to the foolish men who caused the *émeute*. The story that letters compromising the Prussian Cabinet in the "insurrection" have been found upon the prisoners we are inclined to regard as a *canard*; but if such things exist doubtless they will be produced for the discomfiture of Berlin.

In default of other news from France we are assailed with letters from Boulogne-upon-the-Sea upon the subject of the recent epidemic there. The disease has, no doubt, done great injury to the town by frightening away numerous English families who had settled there for the season, and by deterring others from coming; and so the Mayor and some of the doctors have been trying to persuade the English public that there has been nothing serious in the affair, and the Boulogne themselves placard complaints of the exaggerations of the British press. We speak from personal knowledge of the circumstances in stating that the truth is not yet brought out with exactitude. The epidemic, which manifested itself in fever and ulcerated throat, was, for a time, very prevalent, and not so among the humbler classes only, numerous deaths, especially, but not only, of children having occurred among the English visitors. A statement appeared, signed by four medical men, but it will be observed that the leading English physicians did not sign it, and that the only English practitioner whose signature is attached in no sense represented the profession at Boulogne. On the other hand, we believe that the disease is now subdued, and that Boulogne, especially the upper part of the town, is entirely healthy—the vile odours of the port, at low water, on Fridays, are certainly not much better than the river Thames. For the sake of a convenient and pleasant seaside place we desire that the exact truth should be known, and we have too recently and too cordially commended Boulogne as a place of sojourn to have our motives, either in giving or allaying the alarm, misunderstood or misinterpreted "in the interest" of Boulogne shopkeepers and lodging-letters.

Sir Benjamin Hall has been getting himself into another scrape in the parks, which seem to be the Debateable Land of London. Our religious teachers, of various denominations, having unsuccessfully opposed the introduction of Sunday music, resolved, as we think to their credit, to meet manfully what they deemed, and we do not, to be wrong. They obtained leave to preach in the parks, and the open-air preaching was found to be very acceptable to large numbers of persons who, not caring to undergo the confinement of a hot church, and, we may add, the discouragement and humiliation of "free seats," were willing to be taught where

all were on an equality and with the fresh air around them. The sermons were a success, and we hope such success may have given hints to various dignified ecclesiastics that the people might be reached if priests would be in earnest. But, as was not unnatural, some of those unfortunate persons whose intellects are sufficiently developed for doubt but not for belief, and who, with the audacity of shallowness, affect to parade their infidel ideas, came and delivered addresses also, speaking with the usual intolerance of such persons, and using flippant and blasphemous language. Scandal was thereby caused, and Sir B. Hall has now prohibited any kind of preaching whatever. This has incensed the clergy, who did not ask any other protection than their own arguments and eloquence against their miserable assailants; but Sir Benjamin is deaf to their remonstrances. It is not very complimentary to Christian teachers to suppose that they have not more power to attract audiences than flippant clerks and sceptic shopmen, whose minds are formed in twopenny assembly-rooms, where the scheme of creation is contemptuously criticised between intervals of polkas, and spouting classes; and holding, as we do, that the policy of enforcing silence is ever a mistaken one, we regret Sir B. Hall's decision.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT BETHNAL-GREEN.—Sir Benjamin Hall's prohibition against preaching in Victoria-park on Sundays had the effect of keeping out the clergymen and Dissenting ministers, who had made arrangements for a series of sermons there last Sunday; but as the right hon. Baronet's authority did not extend to Bishop Bonner's-fields, which adjoin the park, the clergyman whose turn it was to take the duty had his pulpit erected without the boundaries of the park, and about a hundred yards from its principal entrance. The service, according to announcement, commenced at half-past three o'clock, at which time the Rev. William Duncan Long, M.A., the Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Bermondsey, took his place. After some appropriate prayers selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, the rev. gentleman addressed the vast mass of persons who surrounded him. He stated that he was anxious to impress upon them that he was not there in defiance of legal authority, which he wished at all times to respect; for the prohibition issued by the Commissioners of Works only applied to the park, and he had ascertained that there were no impediments to a service being conducted in Bishop Bonner's-fields. As a clergyman of the Church of England he had asked the permission of the Incumbent of the district—St. John's, Bethnal-green—to preach there, and that consent had been readily granted. At St. John's Church, the Incumbent of which had given his consent to the out-of-door preaching, there was a very poor congregation. It is one of the largest churches in the metropolis; but while Mr. Long was preaching in the fields there were in the church only two men and fifteen women, who listened to a very learned sermon by Mr. Owen, the Curate, on the personal character of Balaam. The open-air preachings in Bishop Bonner's-fields are to be continued: several of the most eminent clergymen and Dissenting ministers in London having volunteered their services.

NEW LONDON POSTAL DELIVERIES.—The preparations for carrying into effect the project of dividing London into ten postal districts, mentioned in the Duke of Argyll's recent report on the Post-office department, have commenced. According to the new arrangements London will be divided into east central, west central, northern, north-eastern, north-western, eastern, western, southern, south-eastern, and south-western. The seven former of these districts will be situated chiefly on the north and the three latter on the south side of the Thames. The east central and west central districts will comprehend the chief business portions of the City. The other eight districts will branch off from them in a somewhat triangular shape. In each district there will be a chief sorting-office, having its own staff of sorters and letter-carriers, and having a direct postal communication with the chief office of every other district, and with every post town in the kingdom. Letters arriving at these chief offices will only have to be separated into letter-carriers' walks, when they will be immediately distributed. In many of these walks there will be hourly deliveries of letters—ten times daily. When the new scheme of the London district post shall be in full operation, the metropolis will have postal accommodation superior to any city in the world.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday night the fifteenth autumnal meeting of this association was held at Exeter-hall; Mr. Samuel Morley in the chair. The meeting was called for half-past eight o'clock, but long before that hour arrived the room was filled by a respectable audience. The Chairman said the success of the present movement was by no means a young man's question, as the employers, equally with the employed, were interested in its right solution. In proof of this he would mention that he once knew a City tradesman who had a house near town for his family, but who never saw his children except when they were asleep, unless it was on a Sunday. He regretted that the idea of profit had been too much mixed up with the consideration of the subject. The question was rather a moral one. They had to consider that they were dealing with those who had minds as well as bodies. The fact was that at the present time they were all living too fast, doing as much now in one hour as they used formerly to do in two; and it was his opinion that it was the interest of every one to lessen the prevailing intensity of labour. They would be sure to succeed in that, because there was a public opinion in England, by appealing to which every right claim was sure of triumph. The report having been read by Mr. Lilwall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"The meeting rejoiced at the great advance which had taken place within the last twelve months in the general earlier-closing cause; but regretted that, in the particular case of retail shops, where improvement was most needed, progress during that period had been less marked." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Harvey, who said that both his wholesale and retail business had increased since they commenced closing their establishment at five o'clock every evening the whole year round.

DECLINE OF THE BAR.—There are no less than 40 sets of chambers now to let in the Inner Temple and 33 in the Middle Temple, and the entries of students are about one fifth of what they were ten years ago. The calls to the bar have fallen off to a mere nothing compared to the olden time, for whereas the Middle Temple used to call a few years ago about 120 to 125 or 130 a year, 20 is now considered a fair average, and even this number shows symptoms of decrease.

THE SUNDAY BANDS.—The Sunday Bands Committee brought the season to a close last Sunday in the Regent's Park. There were nearly 200,000 persons in the park during the afternoon. Notwithstanding this vast assemblage not the slightest disturbance or inconvenience arose, but everything passed off in the most orderly manner. The appeal of the committee respecting the purchase of programmes was responded to by the people, as we are assured the receipts from that source exceeded 40l.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE GAROTTERS.—From information derived from the police it appears that garotting offences are on the increase; that there is a gang of the worst characters, upwards of forty in number, most of whom are believed to be ticket-of-leave men, whose location is in the neighbourhood of Duck-lane and Pye-street, Westminster, who may be seen nightly arranging themselves into bands of four or six, and then spreading themselves over different parts of the metropolis. It is from this gang that the majority of the garotting offences originate.

A MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—On the morning of the 7th inst. Mr. W. Liddiard, an extensive builder, residing at 105, Back Church-lane, St. George's-in-the-East, left home with his family for Gravesend; the premises were carefully secured, not an inmate remaining; and, when Mr. Liddiard returned the same evening, everything denoted safety. On the following morning, however, when he entered the counting-house, and unlocked a small door let into the floor, he discovered that an iron deed-box and a cash-box had, by some extraordinary means, been abstracted. The contents of these repositories were 120 sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver; three bills of exchange, agreements for rents, and vouchers for rents and taxes and ground-rents, amounting to many hundred pounds. Not a lock presented the slightest mark of violence, or any trace of a stranger having been in the place, while a great quantity of plate and jewellery, perfectly accessible, remained untouched.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Eleven hundred deaths were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday. The deaths of males were 552, those of females 548. As regards the total number, the present return differs little from those of the two previous weeks; and if the mortality produced by epidemic cholera in 1849 and 1854 be excluded from the average of corresponding weeks in the years 1846-55, it will appear that the rate of mortality which now rules approximates to the average rate at this season. As the births registered last week were 1634, the excess of births over deaths was 534. Two women died at the age of 92 years, two women at 93, a man at 93, and a woman of more extraordinary longevity is stated to have attained the age of 106 years. She died in the Marylebone workhouse on the 31st of August, and Mr. Joseph, who registered her death, was informed that she had been there thirty-four years, and that her son is now living, who is 84 years old. She had been formerly a cook in a nobleman's family. Last week the births of 827 boys and 807 girls, in all 1634 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1451.

BIBLICAL REVISIONS BROUGHT TO THE TEST.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE revision of the authorised Bible being a great national question, which has been recently discussed in Parliament as well as in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS and other leading journals, I crave your insertion of the following remarks. Many of the writers on this topic, on both sides, have acquitted themselves creditably; but while some affirm that the authorised version is so near perfection as to require no change, and others that it demands much emendation in order to be the true word of God, the actual facts of the case have not been brought to the test by plain instances. Yet a few plain instances will go further to determine the opinion of the majority on this subject than a multitude of the most refined arguments. I therefore propose to give a brief criticism on a single chapter of the Old Testament in the authorised version, taken as an average specimen of the condition of the whole; and though the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can seldom spare room for Biblical criticisms, an exception may perhaps be made just at present, while this controversy is at its height. I will take, for the sake of example, a chapter from the Proverbs. It shall be the 27th; and I will try to show, with all fairness and impartiality, that, while many verses of the authorised translation are excellent, many others demand emendations, as in other chapters of the Bible.

The first four verses of this chapter are very well; but the 5th is faulty. It is rendered, "Open rebuke is better than secret love." This is certainly neither correct nor true. "Instead of "secret love" we should read, "hypocritical or feigned love," which makes the passage clear and viridical, and accordant with all human experience.

Again, we are told in the 6th verse, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend;" this is ambiguous, the meaning is, "chastisements from a friend are faithful," or, more properly, "sincere;" "but the kisses of an enemy are treacherous." In this, as in all other cases in the Proverbs, when rightly translated, we find an exact parallelism in two or four lines, every word being the counterpart to some other by a most delicate rule of antithesis.

In the 7th verse, instead of "a full soul," we should say "a satiated appetite loatheth even honeycomb," &c.

In the 9th verse our translators have missed the antithesis of the original. They say, "Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart; so does the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel." It should be rather, "So friendship and sincerity rejoice the soul;" where we find an exact parallel to the other clause, which is expressed in Hebrew by a very delicate idiom.

The 10th verse appears also wrong. It says, "Thy own friend, and thy father's friend, forsake not; neither go into thy brother's house in the day of thy calamity." This is not correct. Heaven never sanctions such a law, which is clearly unreasonable and impracticable. The meaning is, forsake not your true friends, and you will not go, or need to go, to your brother's house in a time of adversity, for these friends will adhere to you, and their kindness will make application to your relatives superfluous. This is plain sense for the reason that follows in the next clause—"A neighbour at hand may be better than a brother at a distance."

The 11th verse is also probably wrong; but in this I do not blame our translators, who here faithfully followed the present Hebrew text. This says, "My son, be wise, and make my heart glad, that I may answer him that reproacheth me." Perhaps some peculiarity in the circumstances of the sacred author may justify this sense. Albeit the ancient Hebrew text from which the Seventy translated was different, and appears much more probable. Their Greek version says:—"Son, be wise, that thy heart may rejoice; and remove thou from thyself reproachful words."

In the 13th verse our translators seem to have missed the antithesis. They say, "Take his garment who is surety for a stranger, and take a pledge of him for a strange woman." I suppose this means, "His robe may be taken who is surety for a stranger, but himself (or his person) may be seized who is pledged for a harlot." One is in danger of forfeiting his property, the other is in danger of personal penalties.

In the 14th verse our translators say, "He that blesseth his friend with a loud voice, rising early in the morning, it shall be counted a curse to him." This is very questionable. It probably means, "He that blesses his friend with a loud voice too hastily, may quickly devise a curse against him,"—in allusion to rash, capricious characters.

The 15th verse is quite right, and should be deeply impressed on the whole female sex. "A continued dropping on a very rainy day, and a contentious woman are alike." But what follows is not so evident—"He who hideth her hideth the wind, and the ointment of its right hand which betrayeth itself." The text probably refers to God, and should be thus translated—"He only can control her who controls the wind, and grasps the heavens in his right hand." This preserves the truth and the parallelism, and requires only the change of one letter. The old Bishop's Bible says—"Who holdeth fast oil in his hand;" but instead of *shemin* (oil), we should probably read *shemin* (heavens), to correspond with the winds in the preceding clause.

In the 17th verse, "Iron brighteneth iron," would express the original idea better than "sharpeth." It means, "As iron brightens iron, so one friend brightens the face of another."

In the 18th verse we read—"He who keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof; so he that waiteth on his master shall be honoured." It means, "He who guards his master shall be honoured."

In the 19th verse it says—"As in water face answers to face, so the heart of man to man." Here the delicate parallelism is lost. It should be—"As water represents face to face, so does the heart man to man." Man sees on the reflecting mirror of his own heart, the various characters of other men; for the heart is the microcosm of humanity, and the oracle of nature.

In the 21st verse it is said, "As the fining-pot for silver, and the furnace for gold, so is a man to his praise." This is another instance of the inaccuracy and obscurity that beset so many of the authorised renderings; so that the mind receives a sort of hazy impression of something that it cannot realise or define, even by the cumbersome help of all the expositors. It probably signifies this—"As silver is refined by the crucible, and gold by the furnace, so is man by the rule of honour." Our translators have neglected the word *lephi*, which signifies a mouth, measure, or rule; and the word *etel*, which they render praise, signifies likewise honour. This testimony of Scripture is confirmed by the common experience of mankind respecting the mighty law of honour, which like a fiery ordeal has refined and tested the hearts of gentlemen in all ages.

I must not extend these criticisms to the succeeding verses, which relate to good farming, for fear of exhausting the patience of the reader. Though my emendations may not be correct in every instance, where the original is susceptible of different interpretations, yet this little specimen of the authorised version suffices to prove how much it needs the emendations of critics, which will best secure its sound revision in future. Every man is welcome to his own opinion in this matter; but the great majority of well-informed persons confess with sorrow, if not shame, that the acknowledged majesty and beauty of the authorised version are often obscured by errors and deformed by vulgarities. I love and honour the authorised version, as I do all other versions, according to the amount of excellence contained therein; but truth is above all, and must prevail over all. The original Bible is divinely true, and it is the imperative duty of all sincere believers to bestir themselves to make the translations of the Bible true likewise. The purity of God's word is so important to mankind that no effort, no expense, should be spared to secure it. Those who contribute to advance its truth, are real benefactors of their race, however little they are rewarded—however much they are censured; while those who oppose what they know to be Biblical perversions, do so at their soul's peril, as accessories to the corruptions of Heaven's revelations. Let every man, therefore, examine his own conscience in this matter; and, whatever the result may be, let him beware of speaking or writing, with undue personal asperity of the critics who happen to differ from him in opinion. Rather let him treat all their efforts to extend sacred truth with the utmost charity and forbearance, as being himself a fallible mortal. It is only by resolute independence, laborious investigation, and passionless reasoning, that the mysteries of the Bible can be properly unfolded; and those who discuss them with polemic animosity, do not deserve to be answered.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Bath, September 2.

FRANCIS BAHAM.



BUCHAREST, THE CAPITAL OF WALLACHIA.

WALLACHIA.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

BUCHAREST, August 21st.

THIS View of Bucharest, taken from the principal pleasure-gardens, is as extended a one as the level ground surrounding will permit. The large building in the centre is a palace belonging to one of the Princes Ghika, and is a very substantial building. On the extreme right stands the national theatre, wherein, during the season, Wallachian comedies are represented, and on alternate nights French plays and Italian opera. To the left of the Palace may be seen flying the Austrian flag on the Consulate and Post-office. The church on the extreme left is the Evangelical Lutheran Church, which will bear comparison with most of our suburban London ones. Any stranger arriving will be struck with the great surface over which the town is built; but this is explained by the fact that nearly every house has either a garden or large court-yard attached to it. The population is upwards of 100,000, not including garrisons. As for the stream which runs through Bucharest, (and which vies in colour with the Thames or Danube), it hardly merits the name of river, being only about half as broad as the Regent's Canal in London. The water has to undergo a filtration before being

drinkable, and, even then, is said to possess qualities engendering fevers, &c.

Last Monday being the anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the army of occupation was reviewed at the usual ground, and presented a fine appearance. As early as four o'clock in the morning the 101 guns sent forth the announcement of the occasion to the people; and even at that early hour almost every carriage was engaged, and driving rapidly to the rendezvous. Suliman Pacha (the Commandant) went there in his borga; and Omar Bey (Commandant of the Turkish troops) rode out surrounded by a brilliant staff. There was also present a battalion of Wallachian troops in addition to the Austrians. By ten o'clock the men were on their way back to quarters, and lucky were they to get under shelter from the sun when they did, for we had one of the hottest days that we have experienced this summer, and which would have told fearfully on the troops, who were all in heavy marching order. There have been a good many desertions lately. I counted this morning no less than ten in one batch of captures.

Aug. 27th (15th).

The Wallachian Ministry has been changed to-day, and it is now composed of the following:—Minister of Interior, Constantin Ghika; President of the Administrative Council, M. Cantacuzino; Minister of the "Coulte," M. Charles Cretulesco; Minister of Justice, M. Constantin Balachano; Secretary of State, M. Alexandre Dimitresco; Controller, the son of the Hagi-Todor; Minister

of Finance, M. Con. Alexander Suzu. Some of these are known to possess Russian and Austrian ideas, and their nomination has, in consequence, met with disfavour from the people. The Austrians are still lingering here, and seem loth to depart from the scene of their too-often practised *lâcheté* and interference. Promise after promise has been made with regard to the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, but all to no end, and we still find this country, five months after the signing of the Paris Treaty, in strict military occupation by the most tyrannical army of Europe. The constant reviews, parades, &c., just outside the town, augur no good towards Italy. It is evident that England and France have both been remiss in allowing Austria to play her own game, and that so skilfully. Had this country been as near to Western Europe as it is to Turkey, would England or France have tolerated their continued occupancy of it? No! But because Turkey is well known to be propped up for the moment only by the insufficient Peace of Paris. Austria seeks every means to prove that she is aware of the fact. When the Commissioners are to arrive here is a question of doubt, for sure it is, that till the Austrians retire they cannot undertake their duties in the capital. There are now two parties to the question of the union of the Principalities. The reigning Prince is said to be opposed to it, as also some influential Boyards. The mass of the people, however, appear to speak in favour of it.

This is a *fête* day here, and most of the shops are closed. People are



GRAND REVIEW OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT BUCHAREST.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR H. E. FOX
YOUNG, GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF TASMANIA.

all out enjoying the fine weather. There will be a display of fireworks at the pleasure-gardens this evening. A race is coming off about the middle of next month, and a grand stand is being erected near La Chaussée. Should the weather be fine, the sight will be novel for the Wallachians. It will be open to public competition on payment of the usual stakes; so it is expected that ten or twelve horses will start. I will send you a Sketch of it when it takes place.

THE RECENT SOUNDINGS FOR THE ATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

CORK HARBOUR, Sept. 1, 1856.

THE marked interest evinced by the public in the details of the progress of this gigantic undertaking, coupled with the fact that an article in one of the Irish papers, containing one or two grave errors, has been copied verbatim into several of our leading journals, has induced me to send you an authorised *résumé* of the facts.

Yours obediently,
WILDMAN WHITEHOUSE.

On application being made to the American Government they, with a most laudable zeal for the promotion of this great national work, expressed their readiness to render to the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph every possible assistance; and the Secretary of the United States' Navy, Mr. Dobbin, courteously placed at their disposal the *Arctic*, the vessel most fitted for the purpose, and a selection of officers whose known talents and experience in this particular department of nautical science leaves nothing to be desired. Lieutenant Berryman, who had already once taken soundings across the Atlantic, was appointed to command this expedition, with the object of repeating and enlarging his former observations; Lieutenant Strain, whose zeal and energy in command of the perilous Darien Expedition, as well as his love for, and attainments in, science, qualified him for this office; and Mr. Mitchell, as acting master, who had accompanied Lieutenant Berryman on the former occasion: these, with a full complement of other officers, and men specially chosen for the purpose, have done their work nobly. All, from the highest to the lowest, have thrown their hearts fully into the work, and it has indeed been well done—even those of the seamen who should have been below, have been seen creeping from their hammocks at midnight, to watch the return of the lead, and to learn the result in some of the deepest soundings. The track thus subjected to repeated and critical survey, extends from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valentia Bay, at the south-western extremity of Ireland, a distance of 1640 nautical, or 1900 statute miles.

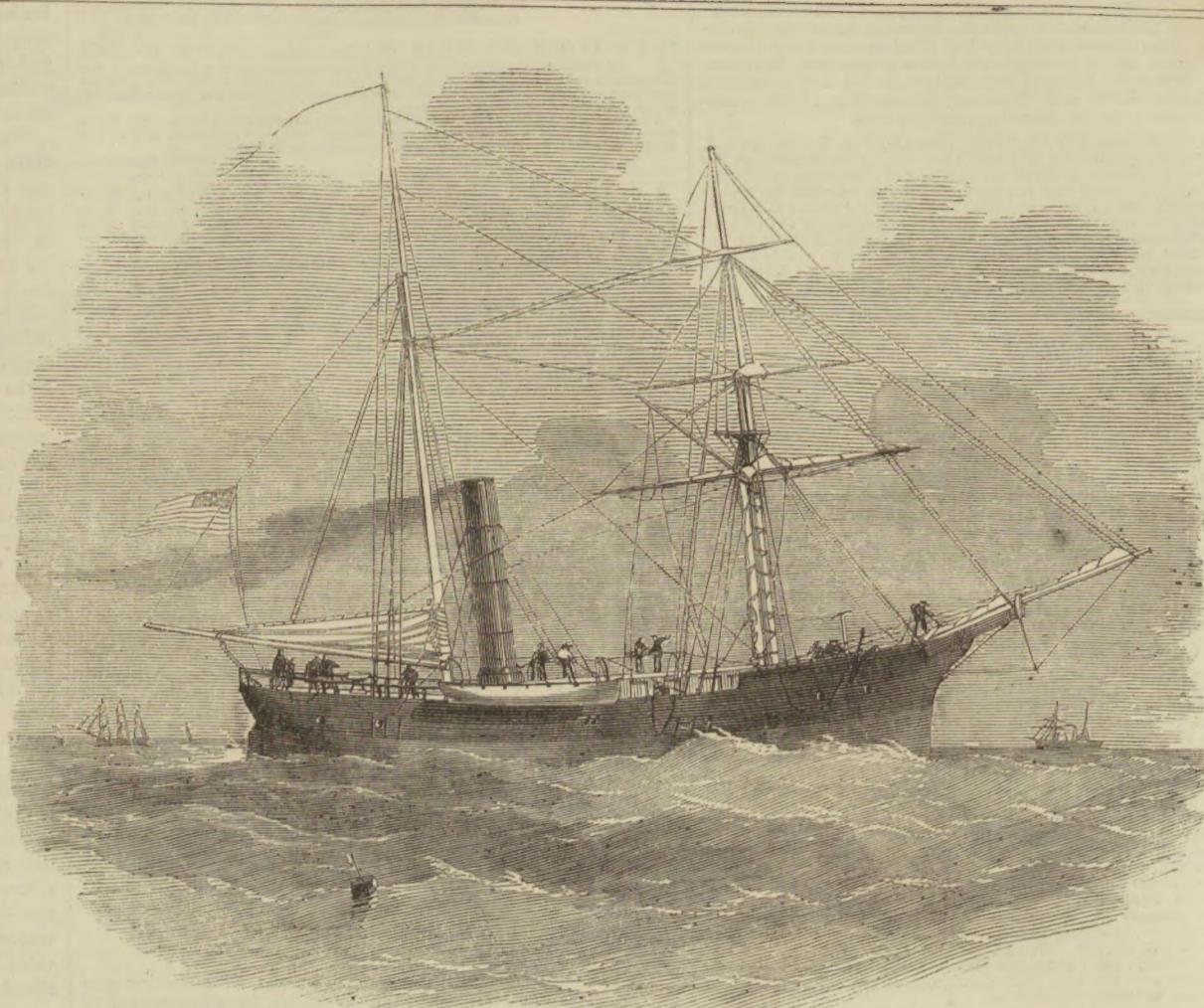
Within these limits, on a course corresponding to the line of the great-circle sailing, soundings have been taken at intervals of about thirty miles, and in each instance (by means of quills

a. Patent sounding apparatus which records upon a dial the depth attained. The fly and train of wheels are locked the moment the descent is completed.

a a Small cords at the end of the sounding line fastened to the movable arms on which are the hooks (*b b*); to these are attached the coiled wires (*c c*) which support the bottom plate (*d d*) on which the lead rests.

e Brass rod passing through a hole in the centre of the lead (*f f*), at the bottom of this rod a small cavity into which are inserted, open-mouthed, as many quills (*g g*) as it will contain.

PATENT SOUNDING APPARATUS.



THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP, "ARCTIC," EMPLOYED IN SOUNDING FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

affixed to the bottom of the sounding apparatus) a sample or specimen of the ocean bed has been obtained.

These samples are now undergoing close microscopical examination; but even the first cursory glance disclosed an abundance of the most fragile forms of shell, either of recent or of fossil infusoria, so delicate, and yet so perfect, as to afford a guarantee of the entire absence of any current or movement of the water at these great depths; thus confirming in the most satisfactory manner the results of the previous soundings. Not a single rock has been met with, not a particle of gravel or sand has been brought up, but it appears as if nature had provided a bed "soft as a snowbank," to use Maury's own words, for the express purpose of receiving a telegraphic cable.

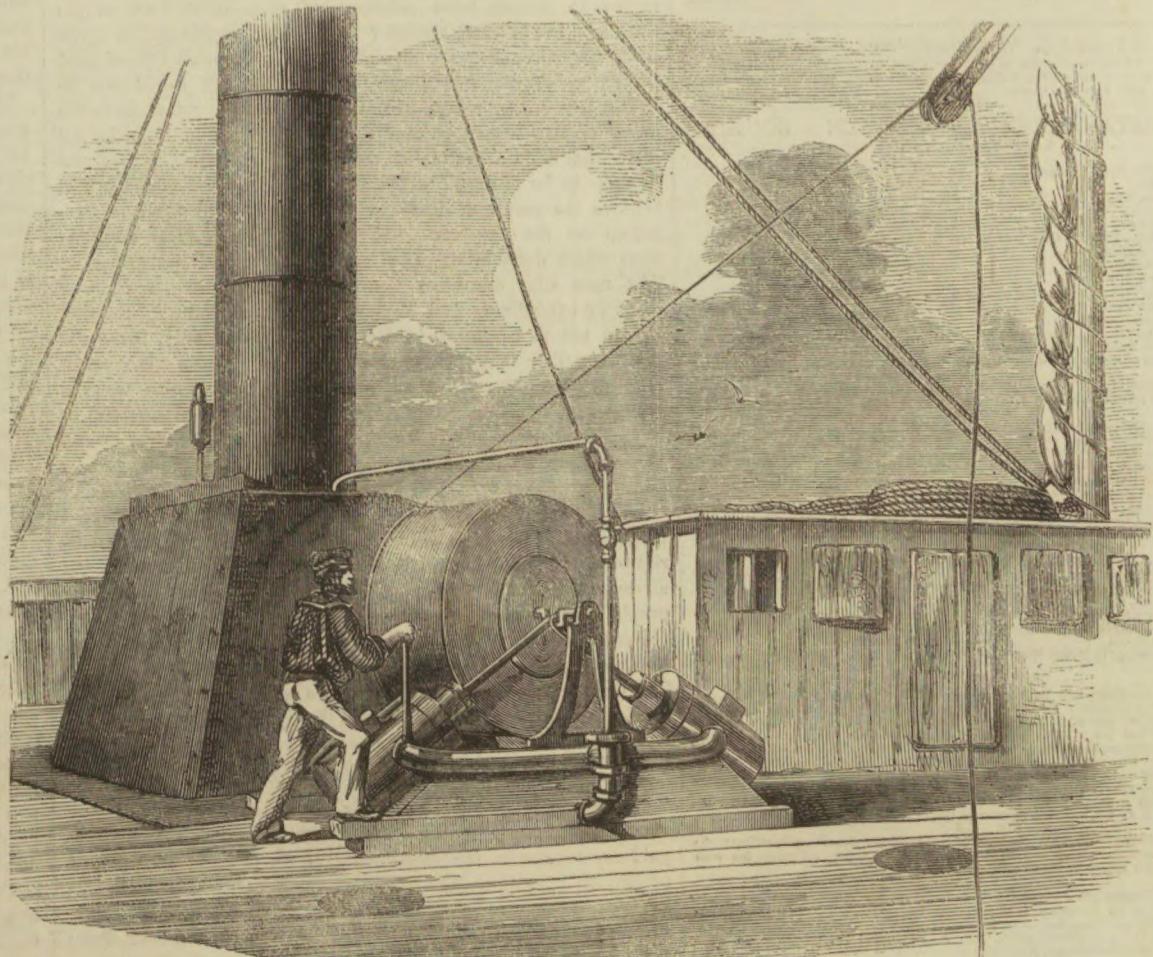
Lieut. Berryman says that he is satisfied that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or fifteen feet deep in this soft material, and he doubts not that the cable will likewise sink and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms (about two and one-third miles); but perhaps the most remarkable, and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion expressed by Lieut. Maury as to the existence of a great flat or level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by anything on the surface of the earth, and which he proposed to name "the Telegraph Plateau." For more than thirteen hundred miles the bed of the Atlantic in the direct line of our track is found by these soundings to present an almost unbroken level plain. Nature has thus placed no obstacle in the way of this great undertaking, which may not, by cautious perseverance, be overcome; nay, rather (if we except the enormous length of cable which will be required), it would seem that the line to be followed by the Atlantic cable presents absolutely fewer engineering difficulties than the shorter route (though more complex, from the nature of the bottom) on which the Mediterranean cable must be laid.

As many of your readers may be interested in the nature of the process and mechanism by which these soundings are obtained, I will briefly describe it, inclosing you at the same time an illustrative Sketch.

The vessel being "hove to," and made to remain as stationary as possible, the lead is dropped into the water from a pulley on the fore-yard arm, and carries with it the line, which in its descent it rapidly unwinds from the large reel seen in the Sketch. The descent, at first very rapid, gradually diminishes in speed, in consequence, not of the enormously-increased density of the water, as is usually supposed, but of the gradually-increasing friction due to the length of line to be drawn through the water. This diminution of speed at different depths has been accurately noted by Lieutenant Berryman, and is remarkably uniform. The descent in the deeper soundings usually occupied about three hours. The arrangement of the mechanism is such that the moment the rod (*e*) carrying the quills touches the bottom, the wires (*c*), which were previously supported by hooks (*b b*), become detached, and allow the escape of the lead; while the quills and the register, which are attached to the rod, thus relieved of its load, are more easily drawn up again. Still the process of raising, though facilitated by discarding the leaden weight (of 60 lb. to 120 lb.) would be tedious and laborious for human hands. There is, therefore, a small steam-engine attached to the reel, having two oscillating cylinders, whose piston-rods work direct upon a crank on the axle of the reel; by this means the raising of the apparatus occupies less time than its descent. Still it is a slow process, and, occasionally, from the occurrence of a knot or twist in the line, it has been snapped at the pulley when nearly raised, and the whole labour of the sounding, together with the apparatus and specimens, have been lost.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR OF
TASMANIA.

THE departure of Sir Henry Young from South Australia, upon his appointment to the Government of Tasmania, has been distinguished by the presentation of a superb piece of Plate, in testimony of the high esteem in which his Excellency was held in the first-named



MECHANISM FOR SOUNDING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

colony. The Plate is a centre ornament, £250 value: the design consists of a South Australian tree, with six branches, supporting an elegant basket: the supporters are figures of Wisdom and Justice, Commerce and Fame; and at the angles are figures of the emu, kangaroo, and sheep. The whole has been beautifully modelled and wrought in silver by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Plate bears the following inscription:

Presented to his Excellency Sir HENRY EDWARD FOX YOUNG, Knight, by a number of the Inhabitants of South Australia, on the occasion of his Excellency's appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Tasmania, in recognition of the wisdom, energy and integrity, which characterised his Excellency's administration during a period of more than six years; as a Testimony of their gratitude for his Excellency's services, under the difficult and trying circumstances, occasioned by unparalleled fluctuations in the social, industrial, and commercial condition of the Colony; and as a mark of their esteem for the beneficial example constantly set by his Excellency and Lady Young, in the various relations of domestic life.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 14.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Moscow burnt, 1812.
MONDAY, 15.—Mr. Huskisson killed, 1830.
TUESDAY, 16.—George I. landed in England, 1714.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.
THURSDAY, 18.—Lawrence Sterne died, 1768.
FRIDAY, 19.—Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
SATURDAY, 20.—Battle of Newbury, 1643. Battle of the Alma, 1854.

TIIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 35	2 0	2 20	2 40	3 0	3 20	3 40
				4 0	4 20	4 40
					4 45	5 20
					5 40	6 0

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.—VOL. XXVIII of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from January to June, 1856, is now ready, and may be had through Booksellers and News-agents, price 20s., bound in cloth, and 15s. in paper stitched. This volume may be considered as concluding the completest Illustrated Record of the most Remarkable Events in the annals of English History. The first of this extraordinary series of Illustrations appeared in Volume XXXIII, from July to December, 1853; since which time five other volumes have appeared, including the present one, making together six elegant volumes. The whole series has recently been made perfect, and may be had in complete sets; or any single volume of the series may be had separately at the following prices:—Vols. XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV, in cloth, 21s. each; in paper, 12s. each. Vol. XXXVI, cloth, 20s.; paper, 15s. Vol. XXXVII, cloth, 18s.; paper, 12s. Vol. XXXVIII, cloth, 20s.; paper, 15s.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS VOLUMES from the Commencement (May 14, 1842), to June 30, 1856, consisting of Twenty-eight Volumes, may now be had through all Booksellers and News-agents. Price of the Complete Set, bound in Strong Paper, for Exportation, 192.17s. Bound in cloth, elegantly gilt, 26.16s. Any Single Volume can be had separately. Price of Vol. I, cloth, 21s.; II to XVII, 18s. each; XVIII, 21s.; XIX, 25s.; XX, 18s.; XXI to XXV, 21s. each; XXVI, 20s.; XXVII, 18s.; XXVIII, 20s.; or, in Paper Covers, at 5s. per Volume less.

Cases for binding, 2s. 6d.; reading cases, 2s.; portfolio, 4s.

For the convenience of Subscribers, every Number is kept on Sale during One Month from the date of Publication, at the published price; after this period they are charged double price.

Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford-house, Milford-lane.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented MUSIC HATH CHARMS. After which Sheridan's Tragedy of PIZARRO; Rolla by Mr. C. Kean, Elvira by Mrs. C. Kean. To conclude with A PRINCE for an HOUR.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, IRELAND AS IT IS; with, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, DOMESTIC ECONOMY—John Grumley, Mr. Wright; with IRISH ASSURANCE. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, IRELAND AS IT IS, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, IRISH TUTOR, and OUR GAL.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday and Tuesday, THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM, Perce Neige and the Spanish Dancers in EL GAMBUSINO; after which CHARLES THE SECOND; Mary Copp, Madame Leonti (her first appearance in England). Wednesday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, the Spanish Dancers, and CHARLES THE SECOND; Thursday, Miss Booth's sixth appearance in the character of Rosalind in AS YOU LIKE IT, the Spanish Dancers, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS; Friday and Saturday, THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM and other entertainments.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—Great and glorious triumph of Equestrian Effects in "Richard the Third."—On MONDAY, SEPT. 15th, and each Night during the Week, RICHARD the THIRD (compressed into Three Acts). Noble Stud of richly-capsomed Horses trained by Mr. William Cooke. Death of "White Surrey." Grand Tableau of the Battle of Bosworth Field. After which a series of Novel and Interesting Acts of the Arena, and a number of other Entertainments. Commencing at Seven.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD, Shoreditch.—Import-ant Notice.—Engagement of the celebrated Vocalists, Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES, for Twelve Nights, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1856. The whole of the Theatre magnificently redecorated in the most costly style. Observe, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves will appear EVERY EVENING during next week.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—NOTICE: The APPROACH to the GARDENS by NEW-STREET, KENNINGTON-ROAD, is STOPPED for the present. W. ELLIS, Secretary.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS in the Colossal Hall. Last Week but Two of the Season. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, the WHOLE of MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC (Vocal and Instrumental) of the MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, which has been some time in rehearsal, will be performed this Evening. The Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Land, will be numerous and complete. The grand Selection from "Les Huguenots" having been received with rapturous applause, will form part of the Programme, which will be varied each Evening.—Admission, One Shilling.

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road.—The Celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND, under the direction of Herr KALOZDY, will PERFORM EVERY EVENING at Nine and Eleven o'clock, in addition to the usual Vocal Entertainment.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'clock.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 3, Princes-street, Bank.

DIRECTORS.—

William J. Lecher, Esq.
James Lloyd, Esq., Birmingham.
Sir J. Paxton, M.P., Chatsworth.
George Pearce, Esq.
Henry Sturt, Esq.
J. Ingram Travers, Esq.
Joseph Underwood, Esq.
George Vaughan, Esq.

The Directors hereby give notice, to members whose Premiums fall due on the 5th October next, that the same must be paid within thirty days from that day.

The premiums are paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, on the 5th of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, and 5th of October—either of which several days constitutes the commencement of the year to members. Persons, therefore, desirous of entering the Society as members on the 5th of October next, should appear or lodge their proposals at the Office on or before that day.

This Society, for mutual and general assurance, appropriates the whole of its profits to the benefit of parties assuring their own lives for the whole term of life as members of the Society.

For the year ending the 5th of April, 1857, an abatement of 51 per cent has been declared on the premiums of all members of five years' standing and upwards.

The accumulated capital of the Society exceeds £700,000.

The annual premiums on existing policies are upwards of £100,000.

Princes-street, Bank, September 4, 1856.

HENRY MARSHAL, Actuary.

UNION BANK of LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, Governor.
JAMES FARQUHAR, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Barnes, Esq.
P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq.
Archibald Boyd, Esq.
Colonel Matheson.

John Scott, Esq.
Leo Schuster, Esq.
Sir J. Musgrave, Bart., Ald.
William S. Binny, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Keith Barnes, Esq.

Capital £3,000,000 sterling, in 60,000 Shares, held by upwards of 900 Proprietors, registered at Stamp-office.

TERMS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These will be open up to the 30th of June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not, at any time during the half-year, have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances: but if below £200, no interest will be allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—The rate of interest allowed on Money placed on Deposit at THREE days' notice, whether by customers or the public generally, will be 1 per cent under the Bank of England rate of discount for first-class bills, rising and falling therewith. Receipts for sums deposited will be granted, or for the convenience of Depositors going abroad, Bills or Promissory Notes, if at not less than six months' date, including interest till maturity, will be issued.

At the expiration of the THREE days' notice of withdrawal of a Deposit without the amount being withdrawn, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor expresses his wish to continue the Deposit, subject to further notice.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

CIRCULAR NOTES (value £10 and upwards, free of charge for stamps), and LETTERS of CREDIT, payable at all the principal Cities and Towns of Europe and elsewhere, a.c. issued at the Head Office and Branches, as follows, viz.:

Head Office, 2, Princes-street, Mansion-house.
Regent-street Branch, Argyll-place.
Charing-cross Branch, 4, Pall-mall East.
Temple-bar Branch (Temporary Office), 200, Fleet-street.

W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, General Manager.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.
OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Whitehall, London, September 6, 1856.

THE COMMISSIONERS of her MAJESTY'S WORKS give NOTICE, that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to erect a Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the Memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and that the Commissioners are prepared to receive DESIGNS for the same from Artists of all countries.

A drawing, showing the ground plan of the Cathedral, and the site of the proposed Monument, together with a statement of the Premiums, and other particulars, will be forwarded to Artists, on application, by letter, addressed to me at this office.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, Sydney, Melbourne.—LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-street, the Agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate bills and to make advances on securities at the current rates.

By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney, EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

NATIONAL (late CHOLERA) ORPHAN HOME, Ham Common, Surrey. Founded 1849.

TWO SERMONS will be preached, at ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Ham-common, in behalf of the above Charity, on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1856, by the Rev. T. G. P. HOUGH, M.A., Divine Service will commence at 11 a.m., and 3.30 p.m. The next Election of Orphans will take place in January, 1857. Applications on behalf of Candidates to be made to the Secretary, R. W. Newman, Esq., 9, Inner Temple-lane, Temple.

JOSEPH BROWN, M.A. Hon.

RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A. Secs.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1834; empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1, King William-street, London, for the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroad, including gentlemen engaged in military and naval service.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

MICHAEL ELIAH IMPEY, Secretary.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 58, Pall-mall, London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges, Jetties, and Landing Piers of every description. Plans and Estimates free of charge on application. Agents wanted abroad and in the Colonies.

ISLE of MAN.—The ROYAL HOTEL, on the PIER, DOUGLAS, WM. HILL, Proprietor.—Board and Lodging, £1.6d. per day. No extras to servants. Include a stamp for a Sketch of the Island, its objects of interest, and advantages as a bathing-place.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, Hawkhurst, Kent, Four Miles from the Etchingham Station, South-Eastern Railway. A beautiful situation, combined with economy and comfort. Families boarded by the week on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

THE CORONATION

OF THE

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having dispatched Artists and Correspondents to Russia, have the honour to announce to their subscribers and the public that the interesting ceremonial of

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO MOSCOW,

THE CORONATION,

and the Incidents preparatory and subsequent to it in St. Petersburg and Moscow,

WILL BE FULLY ILLUSTRATED

in successive Numbers of this Journal.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, Milford House, Strand, September 13th, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

THERE can now be no doubt as to the parentage of the *coup d'état* at Madrid. The French Government does not like that the name of *coup d'état* should be applied to O'Donnell's proceeding; but approves and rewards the act, and takes care that all the world should know its satisfaction. We learn from the *Epocha* of Madrid of the 4th instant, "that the Emperor of the French has sent to General O'Donnell, as a testimony of his respect for a statesman and a warrior, who has saved the monarchy and society, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The insignia," adds the Madrid journal, "was forwarded to the President of the Council (O'Donnell) in a splendid box of blue velvet, covered with embroidered bees, and in the centre of the lid shine the cipher and crown of the Emperor in gold." While such are the relations between the Spanish and French Governments, we may be permitted to inquire what relations, if any, exist between the Courts of London and Madrid? British influence is null in Spain under the *régime* of the *coup d'état*; and a despatch full of good advice, which our Government took upon itself to address to O'Donnell a few weeks ago, has, it appears, called forth the anger of that personage and the Queen of Spain. We do not know that it is a matter of the slightest consequence to Great Britain to be without influence in Spain; but we think it behoves the people of England to watch the progress of despotism on the Continent, and to note the various ramifications which despotic alliances have assumed and are assuming. The men who desire to "save society," which on its part could do exceedingly well if they would only refrain from saving it, are not to be found in France and Spain only, but exist wherever there is a great or a little despot. There are none of them actuated by motives any nobler than those which we may suppose to animate King Bomba—if that Royal saviour of Neapolitan society possess brains enough to have motives at all. We shall, in all probability, soon see the day when the various despotisms of the Continent will unite themselves into a new and unholy alliance against the liberties of Europe. On that day shall Great Britain be without allies? or will France—true to the memories of the Crimea—remain united with her? Who knows? At all events, Great Britain can find allies in abundance among the people and nations of Europe. For that reason perhaps the Governments who know her strength, will be slow to assume towards her the attitude assumed by such a person as O'Donnell. The General has received the Emperor's bees. If they do not buzz in his ears, there are, perhaps, bees in Spain that will; and that can sting as well as buzz. *Nous verrons.*

"As safe as the Bank" is a familiar expression which will one day become anomalous and obsolete, if something be not done to restore public confidence in the depositaries of our floating capital and accumulated savings. The failure of the Royal British Bank, following so soon upon that of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, which trod close upon the heels of the Strafan, Paul, and Bates explosion—to say nothing of the extinction of two or three minor establishments—shows that as yet there is no patent of safety in

banking operations; that they are still open to almost every description of risk attending ordinary trading transactions, although without sufficient data upon which to calculate an average of loss, which enters as a recognised element in most commercial ventures.

What is most noteworthy, and important in respect to the three great banking failures of recent occurrence, is that one only was of a private bank, the other two being of joint-stock concerns. Numerically, therefore, the casualties are as two to one unfavourable to that new system of banking in which the essential guarantees of security were supposed to dwell; whilst, if we look to the amounts sacrificed, the case appears still stronger against the public bank. There is certainly this difference in the two cases, and a very important one to the parties respectively interested, that, whilst in the private bank the customer is the only sufferer from a break-up; in the public or joint-stock bank the customer, though temporarily inconvenienced by the stoppage of supplies, is pretty sure of being eventually paid in full out of the private property of the shareholders, who are thus the only victims of the reckless trading of the managers of the concern. Still, what

the Bankruptcy Court, to investigate the particulars of these eligible "connections;" whence they came, and how they came to dispense their favours to their particular banks, they will meet with many strange revelations of the ways and means of a certain class of commercial men, and of the strange infatuation of sanguine bank directors in the pursuit of business; how these always happen to know "a party" to whom a little accommodation, upon security, would be acceptable, and how each introduces a mine, or a railway, or an improvement commission which may be most profitably worked; how each approves of another's recommendation of business in this way; and, finally, how, when they have nobody else with whom to invest the money in their coffers, they keep the game alive by lending to one another, or to their paid manager, or secretary, or anybody about the office, until they are in a fit condition to meet their shareholders with clean hands and—a cleaned-out till.

The above picture is by no means an exaggeration of the extremes of malversation and mismanagement to which the interests of joint-stock companies trading in money as a commodity are liable, and which it seems almost impossible by any scheme of regulations wholly to guard against. No man is so careful, so jealous, so intuitively sagacious in the disposal of other people's money as of his own; and when people, instead of managing their own little ventures, intrust their money to others to invest at their discretion, they must take all the risk of loss from failure of judgment, as well as from other less creditable inducements. Their only security must be in the character of the individuals appointed to the trust, and in the limits set to the general scheme of business undertaken. Many of our joint-stock companies in both these respects enjoy a position far removed from suspicion, and which gives assurance of their permanent success as means of investment. Still, however, the shock given to shareholders, as a body, by recent failures, cannot but have a depressing influence upon this particular branch of enterprise, which must be felt with peculiar force by new, and struggling, or projected concerns. If it saves the public from throwing away their money in but one reckless scheme of certain ruin—(and are there none now such inviting them at this very moment in the columns of the daily press?)—the example of recent disasters, though costly and deplorable in themselves, will not be altogether without salutary effect.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Royal family continue to enjoy the healthful relaxation of their Highland home, rendered more than usually attractive this year by the fineness of the weather.

On Tuesday se'nnight, while the Prince Consort was out deerstalking, the Queen, accompanied by the Earl of Clarendon, drove to the falls of Gario Valt.

On Wednesday her Majesty and the Prince walked in the woods in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, the younger branches of the Royal family amusing themselves by fishing, and taking walking and riding exercise.

On Thursday the Queen drove out, while the Prince was on the hills deerstalking.

On Friday the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Royal, attended by the Earl of Clarendon, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, drove to the woods of Abergeldie, which were driven for deer. On the same day the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to her Majesty. Baron Marochetti also arrived on a visit.

On Saturday her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, drove to Ault-na-Guissach. The Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Earl of Clarendon, rode by Glen Gilder to join her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, with the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended Divine service at the parish church of Craithie. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anderson.

On Monday the Duke of Cambridge took leave of her Majesty, on his return to the south.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst have joined the Royal dinner party almost daily.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

A matrimonial alliance is about to take place between Sir Frederic Foster, Bart., and the Hon. Miss Milles, daughter of Lord and Lady Sondes.

The Hon. Augusta Barrington, third daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, is about to bestow her hand upon Mr. Alfred Sartoris, formerly of the 12th Lancers.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Bishopric*: The Rev. H. Cotterill, to Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope. *Cannony*: Rev. W. K. Marshall, to Pratum Minor, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford. *Rectories*: Rev. W. G. Gibson, to St. Michael's, Bath; Rev. C. O. Goodford, to Chilton Cantelo, near Yeovil; Rev. T. H. Greene, to Marsh-Gibson, Bucks; Rev. W. T. Sandys, to Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. A. White, to Northborough, Northamptonshire; Rev. R. Harris, to Bradfield, near Cromer, Norfolk; Rev. E. Griffiths, to Llanarmon and Willerich, near Newport; Rev. T. Beale, to Hopton Castle, Shropshire; Rev. Saltren Rogers, to Gwennap, near Truro; Rev. C. H. Davison, to Harlington, near Utbri; Rev. E. Cooper, to Zeal Monachorum, near Crediton. *Vicarages*: Rev. R. K. Cornish, to Coleridge, near Crediton; Rev. W. R. Ogle, to Bishops Teignmouth, near Teignmouth; Rev. F. A. H. Hamilton, to Walton Thorpe; Rev. G. F. Hodson, to St. Michael Church, near Bridgwater; Rev. F. M. Knolles, to Fitzhead; Rev. T. H. Michell, to Histon, near Cambridge. *Incumbents*: Rev. M. G. Booty, to Coverham, and Horsehouse, Yorkshire; Rev. J. W. Harding, to Tong, near Shifnal; Rev. T. A. Tagg, to St. Peter's, Hammersmith; Rev. J. W. Ward, to Ruishton, Somerset; Rev. R. Parsons, to Pendleton, Lancashire.

TESTIMONIAL.—A silver inkstand and communion service to the Rev. H. J. Thompson, M.A., Curate of St. Mary's, Warwick.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The final fruit and flower show of this season took place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The company was extremely numerous, and the show of fruit and flowers magnificent. The prizes given exceeded 800. The show of dahlias was one of the richest and most varied ever seen. The plants of variegated foliage were unusually fine. The exhibition of hollyhocks was a great feature: some of the blooms shown were larger than dahlias. There was a fair show of pitcher-plants, and some splendid groups of roses in pots and cut. The display of fruit was remarkably fine. The pines were a fair average show; but the peaches, grapes, melons, figs, apples, &c., surpassed those at any horticultural fete this year. A new feature in this show was the distribution for the first time of prizes among cottagers of the humbler classes for the best specimens of vegetables. The competitors for these rewards (which sometimes amounted to 10*l.*) were very numerous, and produced admirable samples of potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c.

THE LATE GILBERT ABBOTT ABECKETT.—We borrow from *Punch*—which surrounds the paragraph with a mourning border—the following feeling tribute to the memory of the late Mr. A. Beckett:—"We have to deplore the loss of Gilbert Abbott a Beckett, whose genius has for more than fifteen years been present in these pages; present from the first sheet, July 17th, 1841, until August 30th, 1856. On that day passed from among us a genial, manly spirit; singularly gifted with the subtlest powers of wit and humour; faculties ever exercised by their possessor to the healthiest and most innocent purpose. As a magistrate, Gilbert a Beckett, by his wise, calm, humane administration of the law, gave a daily rebuke to a too ready belief that the faithful exercise of the highest and gravest social duties is incompatible with the sportiveness of literary genius. On the Bench, his firmness, moderation, and gentleness won him public respect, as they endeared him to all within their influence. 'His place knows him not,' but his memory is tenderly cherished."

The next examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine will commence on the 3rd of November, and that for the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 24th of November.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. D. AUBREY, BART.

SIR THOMAS DIGBY AUBREY, seventh Baronet, of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire, was the grandson of Sir Thomas Aubrey, the fifth Baronet, and the son of Lieut.-Col. Richard Aubrey, by his wife Frances, second daughter of the Honourable Wriothesley Digby. He was born the 2nd December, 1782; and succeeded, on the 1st March, 1826, his uncle, Sir John Aubrey, the sixth Baronet, who was a Lord of the Treasury from 1783 to 1789, and was, at the period of his death, Father of the House of Commons. Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey married, the 9th December, 1813, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq.; by which lady, who died on the 27th Nov. 1817, he had no issue. Sir Thomas died himself on the 5th inst., at Oving House, near Aylesbury. His demise, childless, terminates the Baronetcy created in 1660, and the male representation of this ancient family of Aubrey, which came into England at the Conquest, and which is said to have sprung from the blood-royal of France.

DUDLEY MONTAGU PERCEVAL, ESQ.

THIS lamented gentleman, whose recent death was very sudden, was the grandson of John, second Earl of Egmont, and the fourth son of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who, when Premier, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham. Mr. Dudley Montagu Perceval was born the 22nd October, 1800. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and he held for a period high office at the Cape of Good Hope. He returned some years ago to England, and he has since, at various times, attracted public attention by his strenuous and elaborate pamphlets on constitutional questions. Mr. Perceval took a first-class degree at Oxford, and renewed his connection with that University by his memorable contest with Mr. Gladstone for its representation four years ago. On that occasion Mr. Perceval did not succeed. He was a warm adherent and indefatigable member of the National Club. Mr. Perceval, while at the Cape of Good Hope, married, on the 24th July, 1827, Mary Jane, the eldest daughter of the then Governor of the Cape, the late eminent Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B.; and this lady, who survives him, he leaves issue a son, Charles Spencer, and a daughter, who is the present Mrs. Arthur Armitage.

WILLIAM GARFIT, ESQ.

THIS venerable gentleman expired at Boston, on the 30th ult., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Garfit was born in Boston—and, it is stated in the *Boston Guardian*, in the very house in which he died—in June, 1775. At about his fourteenth year he was sent to the College at Hackney, then newly established, to complete his education. The celebrated Dr. Price, Mr. Lindsey, and Mr. Belsham were the founders and managers of the institution; and Mr. Garfit had the privilege of listening to the course of lectures on "History and General Policy," and on "Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry," which Dr. Priestley delivered to the students of that college. His connection with these worthies of a former generation was one of the most cherished reminiscences of Mr. Garfit's life, who loved to recount his vivid impressions of the persons, the teaching, and preaching of these eminent men.

From Hackney Mr. Garfit returned to Boston, and (we believe) in 1796 took his place in the bank in which for more than sixty years he was unremittingly occupied. Under his successful management the firm of Garfit and Co. rose to be the first and most influential banking business in the county of Lincoln.

In his political opinions Mr. Garfit was a Whig, in the old times when Whiggery was unfashionable; and was the principal supporter of the Orange interest in Boston. He was a liberal supporter of every enlightened movement—educational, philanthropic, religious.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barom. at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture Read at 10 P.M.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Tem- perature of Ozone. (0-10)	Amount of Cloud. (0-10)			
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.							
Sept. 3	30°126	70°8	39°8	55°6	0°000	53°2	51°3	3	5	0°6
4	30°019	71°5	45°2	57°9	0°000	53°3	52°2	1½	2	0°5
5	29°863	67°3	42°6	55°8	0°000	53°4	51°0	5½	1	2°5
6	29°658	71°0	52°2	59°7	0°000	55°8	56°2	2	0½	0°0
7	29°613	65°0	49°5	55°3	0°099	53°4	53°8	2	3½	8°5
8	29°781	71°6	40°4	56°9	0°004	56°4	54°0	2½	6	6°0
9	29°765	71°6	49°3	58°2	0°000	55°8	56°2	2	7	7°5
Mean	29°833	69°8	45°6	57°1	0°094	54°8	53°5	2°6	3½	4°5

The range of temperature during the week was 31°8°.

The weather exceedingly fine, with fog at night. Rain on the 7th. The direction of the wind was—On 3rd N., moving through W. to W.S.W. at 5½ a.m., becoming W. at 11½ a.m., S.S.W. at 12 a.m.; S. at 11 a.m. on 4th, S.E. at 2½ p.m.; E.S.E. at 12 a.m. on 5th, E. at 2 p.m., E.N.E. at 9 p.m.; E.S.E. at 12½ p.m. on 6th, E. at 3½ p.m.; passing through N. to W. at 5 a.m. on 7th; and through S. to E. at 1 p.m. on 8th; became S.E. at 11 a.m. on 9th, E.N.E. at 9 p.m., in which quarter it remained.

Lightning at 10 p.m. on 9th. Solar halo on the 8th.

Very many wasps (*Vespa vulgaris*).

E. J. LOWE.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—On the evening of Monday last the anniversary of the Fall of Sebastopol was celebrated by a very interesting ceremony at New Hall Garden, Sheffield. The ceremony consisted in the presentation of a valuable pen and pocket knife to each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 4th Dragoon Guards (now principally stationed at Sheffield) who were with their regiment on its landing in the Crimea and passed through the Crimean campaigns. The knives, 225 in number, are the gift of Mr. Thomas Youdan, proprietor of the Surrey Music-hall, Sheffield, and have been manufactured by Mr. Wostenholm, at the Washington Works. They each contain six blades, are extremely handsome in design, and are of the best material and workmanship, having cost about 100*l.* On one side of each knife is the name of the recipient; with the words "Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol," as on the Crimean clasps; and the following inscription on the reverse side:—"Presented to the Crimean Heroes of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, by Thomas Youdan, Sheffield."

A BAD INSURANCE CASE.—A singular insurance case has recently occurred at Liverpool. A surgeon sent a proposal to insure the life of one Thomas Laurie to the Merchants and Tradesmen's Life Assurance Company. The surgeon himself filled up the proposal. He was medical referee to the company, and in that capacity examined and reported upon the health of the proposer, and the history and health of the family. In reply to questions distinctly asking whether consumption was or had been in the family, he stated that the mother died "shortly after confinement," whereas she really died eight months afterwards, and of consumption; that a brother and sister died of chest disease, whereas they died of consumption; that the family then consisted of five brothers and sisters "alive," although a brother at the time was in the last stage of consumption, and a sister died of consumption seven months afterwards, and must have been out of health. The company refused to pay, and the executrix brought an action, which she has lost.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Last Friday night week Mr. Lewis Morgan, a gentleman of considerable property in the neighbourhood of Merthyr Tydfil, was killed by a train passing over him while endeavouring to cross the Taff Vale Railway on horseback. It appeared that the deceased gentleman was in Merthyr on business on the day in question, and, meeting with several of his friends he became the worse for liquor before he left. About half a mile below the Taff Vale station, at a place called Brandy-bridge, is an old parish road crossing the railway, but having no gates on either side, to prevent the public crossing at all seasons, although it is much frequented. This road is about half a mile nearer the Graig, where the deceased resided, than the usual road by the Plymouth Iron Works. The night was exceedingly dark, and the animal Mr. Morgan rode was a very restive colt, which he had purchased a few weeks before. A young lad, who was standing close by the spot at the time of the accident, states that a few minutes before eight o'clock, just as the up train from Cardiff came along, Mr. Morgan struck his horse and endeavoured to cross the line in front of the engine; but it seems that neither the engineer nor stoker saw anything till after the animal had been struck by the engine, nor even then could they tell what had occurred. The engine, however, was immediately reversed and stopped, after proceeding about 150 yards, when the body was found frightfully mutilated. In a pocket-book hat was found were 270*l.* in notes, which he had that day received at the Brecon Old Bank; and on the following morning Superintendent Wren found attached to one of the wheels of the tender a pocket, which had been torn from the trousers, containing 11s. 6d. in silver. From the marks of the horse's hoofs in the road it would appear that the animal was struck by the buffer of the engine about the middle, as it was crossing the outer rail, and was carried a considerable distance before either it or its rider fell under the wheels.

A ROYAL VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—The Prince of Wales, attended by his tutor, Mr. Gibbs, will leave Osborne, on or about Saturday, the 20th inst., for Manchester. On the Monday following, as at present arranged, he will commence his inspection of some of our larger cotton manufactures. The period of his stay will probably not exceed a couple of days. After leaving Manchester the Prince will join his Majesty at Balmoral.—*Manchester Guardian*.

PROBABLE VISIT OF MARSHAL PELISSIER TO IRELAND.—In the course of the proceedings at a meeting held in Dublin, on Monday last, Lord Gough, alluding to a suggestion of Alderman Reynolds, that they should invite some of our gallant allies to the intended Crimean Banquet, said:—"It so happened that yesterday I received a letter from Marshal Duke de Malakoff, whom you lately knew as Marshal Pelissier (cheers)—and, amongst other things, he stated that he proposed to fulfil a promise he made to me in the Crimea, that he would come to visit me in Ireland (cheers). I thought it would be gratifying to you to hear this (Hear, hear). I sincerely hope that he will come; and I am convinced my warm-hearted countrymen will give him a truly cordial welcome on his arrival in this country" (Loud cheers).

THE MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.—The comprehensive exhibition of art, art-manufactures, antiquities, industrial products, machinery, &c., in the new Mechanics' Institution, David-street, was opened last Tuesday. The company began to assemble in the lecture-hall shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday; before which time the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society had taken their places upon the platform, Mr. Henry Walker being at the organ. He performed Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and a chorus from the "Messiah." Amongst the company were the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, William Brown, Esq., M.P., James Heywood, Esq., M.P., Jas. Kersiaw, Esq., M.P., Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., the first president of the institution, and Mr. Oliver Heywood, the present president; the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Booth; Alderman Sir Elkington Armitage, Sir John Potter, Shuttleworth, Willert, Ross, and Harvey; Mr. Thomas Bazley, Messrs. William Fairbairn, Benjamin Fothergill, &c., &c. At half-past two o'clock the National Anthem was sung with great effect by the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Mrs. Wallack, Mrs. Winterbottom, and Mr. Cooper taking the solo, and Mr. Walker presiding. Mr. Oliver Heywood having delivered an address on the occasion, the company proceeded through the various rooms, which were soon tolerably well filled; and their contents seemed to afford general and high gratification.

CRIMEAN DINNER AT FOLKESTONE.—The people of Folkestone gave an interesting entertainment on Tuesday last. The medal men of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 11th Hussars, E Troop of Royal Artillery, Hythe School of Musketry, and Coast Guard, were invited to a substantial feast in a large tent erected in the grounds of the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, which Mr. Breach, the proprietor, had kindly offered for the occasion. Mr. Hoad, of Folkestone, assisted by the South-Eastern Railway Company, had erected a tent capable of holding 800 persons, which was decorated with the flags of all nations, and with laurels and other evergreens, combining agreeably with the gay colours of the soldiers' uniforms. The dinner, which consisted of roast beef, game-pies, lamb, mutton, and plum-pudding, was assisted down with plenty of beer, ale, and rum punch, after which each soldier received a quantum of cigars and tobacco. Private De Carte, on returning thanks on behalf of his fellow-soldiers, said, "We lost many a brave man, but we never lost our good name or honour. We cannot forget Miss Nightingale, nor can we forget Mismanagement (cheers and laughter). I promised, if ever I returned, I would drink to the ladies who so nobly risked their lives for us—let us do so now." The health of Miss Nightingale was then drunk amidst enthusiastic cheers, and the company separated.

BANQUET TO THE CRIMEAN TROOPS IN DUBLIN.—A meeting of the nobility and gentry of Dublin, convened by requisition, was held on Monday, the 8th inst. at the Mansion-house there, for the purpose of promoting the national banquet to the Crimean troops on Monday next. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was called to the chair. Mr. Joseph Burke, one of the honorary secretaries, stated in his address that "his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant wrote, inclosing 50*l.*, and promising a further subscription if it were required (



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, ALEXANDER II, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—(SEE PAGE 272.)
CROWNED AT MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 7, 1856.



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, MARIE-ALEXANDROVNA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)
CROWNED AT MOSCOW, SEPTEMBER 7, 1856.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

The grand event for which such elaborate preparations have been made throughout all the Russias, took place on Sunday last. His Imperial Majesty Alexander Nicolaevitch was solemnly crowned in the Uspenski Ssobor, at noon, by Archbishop Philaret, the Metropolitan of Moscow. We have no other accounts as yet but those by the telegraph. It appears, however, that the grand procession was altogether one of the most magnificent pieces of pageantry ever witnessed. The details we shall be able to give next week.

Among the ceremonies by which the coronation was preceded, one of the most imposing was the proclamation of the crowning of the Czar, which took place last Thursday week. Before nine o'clock on the morning of that day there was an unusual bustle and stir in the neighbourhood of the Kremlin. Several squadrons of light cavalry came trotting down the Karassai-street, and formed up, with their brass bands in the rear, in front of the Krasnoi-place. There were also heralds in quaint and glittering costume; and secretaries and assistant secretaries, and masters and deputy masters of ceremonies—not at all like those men in armour, or Astleyean supernumeraries, which figured in London at the Peace proclamation. At length something like order was evoked. First came an officer in uniform, covered with decorations, bearing a title of General Adjutant, with the rank of full General. Then came two of the same office, but having the rank of Major-General; next two Secretaries of the Senate—most imposing-looking personages; then two heralds with trumpets; then four court masters of the ceremonies, looking seriously bewildered at the important functions they were about to perform; then some more secretaries of the Senate, the nature of whose duties, when not abroad for such a holiday spectacle as this, it would be hard to guess, the only clue to their functions being afforded by the fact of their carrying richly-gilt staves, indispensable, it is supposed, to the discharge of their important duties in the Senate. Last of all came the Imperial Guard, with their trumpet bands, all in state uniforms, and a dozen of led chargers, gorgeously arrayed in trappings of crimson velvet and gold, while a forest of plumes of white feathers nodded and waved in the breeze as their proud wearers, treading with stately step, or champing their golden bits, tossed their heads on high as they moved along in the splendid procession. The whole of the gorgeous paraphernalia being ready, the heralds raised aloft their golden batons, and every head was uncovered, as one of the secretaries of the Senate commenced to read aloud the following proclamation:

The most illustrious and mighty Prince, the great Lord and Emperor Alexander Nicolaevitch, succeeding in direct succession to the throne of the Russian Empire, and of the annexed States of the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Duchy of Finland, orders and commands that the sacred coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his holy anointing shall take place on the 26th day of this present August; and also that of his illustrious spouse, her Imperial Majesty the Empress Maria Alexandrovna. On this occasion all true subjects are hereby directed to offer up their prayers to the King of Kings, that He will mercifully bless the reign of His Majesty, and grant that he may govern in peace and prosperity, to the glory of Him on high, and to the strengthening and advancement of the empire.

Then followed a loud blast of trumpets, and the National Anthem, "God Save the Czar." The procession then moved on through the Spanski Varota, or the Saviour's gate, to the fine statues representing Minine awakening Pjatirsky, and urging him to make some efforts for the liberation of Moscow from the tyranny of the Poles. In this gate there is a very famous picture of the Saviour, which for years past has performed many great miracles; and, in consequence of its sanctity, every person who passes through the gate is expected to uncover his head, or make some genuflections before it. The greatest miracles recorded in modern times respecting this famous picture took place in 1812, when the army of Napoleon entered the city. Some French soldiers thought that the frame in which it was set was solid gold, and they very naturally thought to make it one of the spoils of war, but every ladder which was placed against the gate to enable them to reach the priceless relic broke in two. Cannon were brought up against the wall by the irate Frenchmen, but to their great mortification, and the inexpressible delight of the true Muscovites who looked on powerless at the sacrilegious attempts, the cannon could not be fired, for a miraculous shower of rain had wetted the priming; and finally, when some red-hot coals were laid on the touchhole, the gun exploded, killing every Frenchman near it, while the balls passed by, and the picture remained unhurt. The procession, having paid due homage to the miraculous picture, re-formed, and each person occupied a different position, and proceeded to the three other gates of the Kremlin, and made proclamation in the same style as before. Passing from the Kremlin, the procession divided into two parts, and proceeded through the streets of Moscow, announcing everywhere the great and well-known fact that the Coronation of the Emperor would take place on Sunday next, and distributing printed copies of the proclamation among the crowds who thronged the streets and cheered the announcement. The proclamation was made twelve times on Thursday in the city; it was repeated twelve times on Friday; and, finally, eight times on Saturday.

The following programme gives an outline of the different ceremonies, solemnities, and festivities by which the Coronation was to be celebrated. On Monday last, the 8th inst., there was to be a *cour de grataulation* in the morning, and in the evening a ball. For several of the following days banquets of various kinds were fixed. On the 19th the Imperial insignia and Crown jewels were to be conveyed back to the Jewel Chamber; on the 20th, the birthday of the Grand Duke, the heir to the throne, was to be observed; and on the 21st that of the Grand Duke Constantine; on the 24th there was to be a popular festival; and on the 26th, a masquerade at the Palace; and the whole will be closed by fireworks on the 30th of September. These fireworks will be let off in front of the house of the Cadet Corps, at one end of Moscow. The fireworks are to cost 100,000r. s.; and the illuminations are stated to cause an expenditure of 150,000r. s. The entire Kremlin is surrounded with scaffolding, which gives the high towers, more particularly the Ivan Veliki and the church Wassili Blashenny, a peculiarly airy and almost spectral appearance.

THE NEW WALLACHIAN MINISTRY.—Constantin Cantacuzine, President of the Council, without portfolio; he was Caimacan in 1848, and has held other high posts. Prince Constantine Ghika, Minister of the Interior; he is the first Boyard of Wallachia; he, alone, resisted Prince Stirbey in 1853 and 1856; he is the son of the late Hospodar Gregory Ghika, and is a tried patriot. Constantin Balatchanu, Justice; this Boyard gave proof of great courage and independence during the government of Prince Stirbey. Charles Crezzulesco, Public Worship. Prince Constantine Soutzo, Finance; a man of superior intelligence, who contributed much by his missions to Constantinople, Paris, and London, to enlighten those Governments as to the true state of Wallachia and the bad conduct of the last Government. He would rank in any country as a distinguished statesman. Alexander Dimitresco, Secretary of State; he has filled the same post with honour during the last fifteen years. Gregory Theodoro, Comptroller of Finance; he is a merchant of the highest character, who has not yet filled any political situation, and is the first example of a merchant becoming a Minister without being a Boyard.—*Letter from Bucharest, Aug. 24.*

PROSPECTS OF FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.—The merchants of Marseilles having ascertained that the wheat harvest will not be sufficient for the home consumption of all France, are beginning to suggest to the Government, through their local papers, that a repeal of the Corn-laws is indispensable, or at least an extension of the Imperial decree which permits the free importation of corn, and which will expire on the 1st of January next. They observe that, although 2,000,000 hectolites of wheat have been imported within the last two months, through the port of Marseilles, it will be impossible, by the end of the year, to supply the deficiency which exists, and to execute the orders for exportation already received. The Council-General of the Hérault, which has just closed its session, has voted a resolution in favour of Free-trade.

A RUSSIAN CANARD.—The report circulated by the German papers, that Prince Czartoryski had accepted the conditions of the Czar's amnesty, and was about to return to Poland, to re-enter into possession of his estates, is positively contradicted. It was said that he was at Berlin, negotiating the terms with the Russian Government. The fact is that he has not been to Berlin at all. His son, Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, lately passed through the city on his return from a journey to Austrian Galicia, but he only stayed there twelve hours. Prince Adam Czartoryski, his father, adheres to his public declaration, that he will never return to his country so long as it is under foreign domination. He has not left Paris for many months, and has only within the last three days been able to leave his bed, to which he was confined by a serious illness.

At the monthly meeting of the Town Council of Blackburn, last week, a motion for erecting public baths in the park was carried.

ACROSTIC-CHARADES.

NO. IV.—THE LETTERS (15).

The Chinese sailor dreads my fearful ire;
For beauty was my death—I slew my sire;
But I no beauty ever had to lose;
And so I weigh down men with heavy dues;
The earth has often felt me great bore;
To highest flights of tragedy I soar;
For me the batsman cheerfully goes in;
Me, from inclosure, grateful cockneys win;
An orchestra I am, without a ray;
And from my six you must take ten away;
My empire's built on rags, and not on swords;
The faith I taught the wildest words affords;
In a thin silk I hide myself from sight;
I gained a world-wide name in Indian fight;
And, when I'm ended, then's "put out the light."

THE WORDS.

With shattered limb and fevered brain
The soldier on his pallet lay,
And never thought to see again
His home and friends—far, far away;
And ne'er to reach that cot in Devon
Where he had prayed to end his life;
And never more, unless in heaven
To look upon his child and wife;
And, while he lay so weak with pain,
With dry lips parched and all athirst,
With swimming sight, and fevered brain,
My Second cheered him in my First.

Like some bright angel of a dream,
She came and stood beside his bed,
And stayed his bark, as on the stream
Of death, it floated towards the dead.
She changed his couch from pain to rest,
With loving word and tender hand,
She soothed the sorrows of his breast,
And brought him from the shadowy land.
And when he saw his home again,
He into joyous rapture burst,
And blessed the blissful moment when
He saw my Second in my First.

NO. V.—THE LETTERS (14).

The cricket merrily proclaims my name;
The brethren three who fought for Roman fame;
Me, as their home, the needy poets make;
When I'm a head the stoutest hearts will quake;
The monster that sets up John 'gainst Thomas;
Eusebius when he was taken from us;
The man who won't believe unless he sees;
When I am dead I sweetly rest in peace;
'Mid friends and goblins I now take my place;
The sculptor loves me for my clear white face;
Unto the castle's stronghold now I glance;
And now I see a beauteous Queen of France;
At Winter's misty threshold I remain;
A pair that part to quickly meet again.

THE WORDS.

Master of Tears and Laughter! High Arch-priest
Of the great mysteries of this Life's fane!
Great Wizard of the North, South, West, and East,
We ne'er shall look upon thy like again!
We will not wreath your head with bays,
To be a laughing-stock for all the gapers;
But when to thee a monument we raise,
Around your hair we'll curl your own famed Papers.

CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

ANSWERS TO ACROSTIC-CHARADES.

Of the numerous answers sent in for the solution of Cuthbert Bede's Acrostic-Charades (published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 30th) we have selected for publication the versicles of the reverend correspondent who signs himself Jockey of Norfolk. His solutions are strictly correct, save in the third line of the second charade—

I with a hood once passed all my days—

Where Maid MARIAN, the companion of Robin Hood, lies hid.
But this line appears to have tried the ingenuity of *all* our correspondents, some of whose "guesses at the truth," however, might be allowed to stand.

We are glad that we have introduced to our readers, what one of our correspondents calls, "a new source of rational amusement." The subject and its way of treatment having now been pointed out, and (as it appears) clearly understood, such of our readers as are inclined for the pastime can readily invent their own Charades, either in prose or verse, for the amusement of their own immediate circle of friends; taking care to select two such kindred subjects (of an equal number of letters) as SIR WALTER SCOTT—WAVERLEY NOVELS, QUEEN VICTORIA—WINDSOR CASTLE; and then to construct their Charade with such art that their friend's shall not too readily exclaim with *General*—

O, ho! I know the riddle!—*King Lear*, v. 1.

We now give the "Jockey of Norfolk's" solutions to Cuthbert Bede's three Acrostic-Charades:—

NO. I.—THE LETTERS.

At State receptions, in day's untaxed Light,
Are Ostrich plumes a fair and goodly sight.
The *Neva* with old Thanes will ne'er cope,
Though Despotism dwell in Naples soap.
As for poor Cook?—*O-why-hee* must excuse
The tale of his sad fate;—tis now no *News*.

THE WORDS.

LONDON's the "world in little"; "make a note on't."
THAMES is its—cesspool; that's the long and short on't.

NO. II.—THE LETTERS.

'Tis dark—'tis drear—'tis chill—'tis damp:
Betty, my good girl, light the *Lamp*;
Pile on more fuel, while I read
Mysterious lines from Cuthbert Bede.

I've seen an *Emu* (tailless ostrich)—good.
I've seen (was it in early *Maiden-head*?)—
I've seen *Opus*—lim'd in Shakspeare's page;
Had he known Bath, he'd *gnash* his teeth with rage.

THE WORDS.

Attention, please! When you would sup or lunch,
Mark! LEMON's indispensable to PUNCH.

NO. III.—THE LETTERS.

Earth's "wisest warrior," *Wellington*, we own;
Alma! illustrious fight, to fame well known.
To Boniface 't would be a sad mishap
To show his bonny face without a *Tap*.
While Steele's friend ponder'd o'er the fate of "Cato,"
Was not his ministering muse, *Erato*?
Sailors will *Revel* it at ev'ry port,
And friends will sometimes "drop a *Line*" in sport.
Othello's jealousy, in my opinion,
To move to tears needs not the use of *Onion*.*

THE WORDS.

WATERLOO fatal to NAPOLEON the Great,
Alma and Inkerman have—"spong'd the slate!"
JOCKEY OF NORFOLK.

* Please to give this word the benefit of the true pronunciation of Cockneydom, for the sake of the metre.

All the accounts received from the various principal corn districts of France, Germany, and Spain, concur in stating the recent harvest as most abundant.

The Swiss Federal Council has modified the import duty on rails and other iron. The duty is now 1f. the Swiss quintal, without regard to value.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

SEVERE competition and a low state of mercantile morality have combined together to poison the public health. Scarcely an article that we eat or drink is pure in quality, and the skill of the medical practitioner is baffled by the adulteration of drugs; so that while disease is created by fraud, its cure is prevented by fraud. The Parliamentary Committee, whose Report on the subject is now before us, observe that the national vice of intoxication "is, in many cases, less due to the natural properties of the drinks themselves than to the admixture of narcotics, or other noxious substances, invented to supply the properties lost by dilution." From the tax levied on British spirits alone a revenue is derived amounting to £6,864,000; and it is a reasonable demand that the consumers should at least be supplied with a wholesome beverage. Government, however, has hitherto neglected its duty, as it has done in so many other sanitary recommendations, though nearly twenty years have elapsed since we were told on high authority that more persons died annually of preventable diseases than were slain at the battle of Waterloo. Poison exhales daily from the Thames, and a paternal Government looks on with callous indifference, though warned by experience that cholera seeks its victims in the regions of pollution. We cannot enter into the voluminous details of evidence taken before Mr. Scholfield's Committee; but we may enumerate some of the murderous substances with which our traders destroy the lives of their fellow-citizens:—Plaster of Paris, sulphate of copper and salts of copper, red lead, Venetian red, and turmeric; grains of Paradise, caustic lime, and sulphuric acid; cocculus indicus and nux vomica; red lead, lime, and powdered glass; poppy capsules, scammony, chalk, resin, and sand; various pigments of a highly-poisonous character, and essential oils containing prussic acid. Such are the deadly weapons with which domestic war is waged against society. No family is safe; prudence is baffled and vigilance is defeated by these deadly combinations; and the discoveries of chemistry are made subservient to the processes of slow and secret murder. The poorer classes, who form the majority in every district, are the most exposed to injury, for they have not the same choice as the rich to select the shops in which they make their purchases; they must buy in the locality in which they live, and generally with the same person, to whom they become bound through the necessities of credit. Under these views, and considering the nature of the evidence adduced, the adulteration of food, drinks, and drugs deserves the most earnest attention of the Legislature. The Committee have put forward a doctrine which, in our judgment, detracts from the value of their Report, as it involves a fallacy, and almost offers a compromise with fraud. The objectionable passage runs thus:—

In dealing with these various adulterations it is necessary to distinguish between the pecuniary fraud practised on the public and the injury to public health. If, as regards the adulteration of articles with substances of a cheaper and innocuous character, the public derive the full benefit of cheapness in a lower price, it would be difficult, if not unwise, for the Legislature to interfere, unless it could do so by requiring that any such article be sold as a mixture as distinguished from the article in its pure state.

If an inferior article be mixed with a superior article, though the former be innocuous, and the compound be sold at a lower price than would have been charged for the superior article without admixture, it is a fallacy to suppose that this is a case of cheapness, for, though weight is preserved, quality is lost, and price is measured in weight and quality combined. Therefore the poor gain nothing by such contrivances. Roasted beans are now mixed with coffee: the beans are not injurious, but the customer bargains for coffee, and is deluded by the semblance of cheapness. These deceptions generate fraudulent dealings; and, no doubt, the first adulterations were not unwholesome; but, conscience having got over its first scruples, gradually advanced to poisons. We cannot agree with the Committee that any "benefit" is to be derived from such practices, which poison the springs of mercantile morality. Potatoes must not be vended as flour, nor carrots as chicory; nor can we tolerate goods "sold as a mixture" ready to the hand of a dishonest trader to blend with food, drinks, or drugs.

Nothing can put down this traffic but stringent laws rigidly enforced. The penal code of France extends to all adulterations of "alimentary and medical substances" affecting those who so prepare and those who knowingly sell them. Where health is endangered a fine is imposed from 50 to 500 francs, with imprisonment from three months to two years; and the fine and imprisonment may be doubled if a delinquent has been previously convicted within five years of his last offence. An excellent rule is observed in regard to confectionery, through which many children are poisoned in this country. By a special "Ordonnance de Police," colouring pastry with any mineral or vegetable matter of a poisonous character is prohibited. Moreover, "confectioners are required to envelope coloured confectionery in paper marked with their name and address, and are made personally responsible for accidents arising from the consumption of the articles they sell." In Belgium, whoever adulterates food or drink may be fined from fifty to one thousand francs, and be imprisoned from eight days to a year. Where the punishment amounts to six months' imprisonment, the license of the offender to trade through any agency may be suspended during the period of incarceration. In Prussia, in Hamburg, and in Lubeck, similar laws prevail; and in this last city the grinding of blighted with sound corn is prohibited. In Holland the fine ranges from two hundred to five hundred florins, and the imprisonment from two to five years. In Spain drugs are inspected at the Custom-house, and none but apothecaries legally appointed can dispense them, the sale of secret medicines being absolutely prohibited. In the United States all drugs and medicines, before passing the Custom-house, are examined and appraised, as well in reference to their quality and purity as their value; and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to appoint suitably-qualified persons at each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, as special examiners of drugs and medicines. In the State of New York adulteration of flour, hops, and spirits, is stringently prohibited. It is not allowed to offer for sale flour mixed with Indian meal. The fine is not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment to extend beyond four years. On this subject, then, we may learn wisdom from foreign countries, and it is idle to raise unfounded fears about restrictions on trade; we put down the smuggler, who calls himself a free trader, because his calling leads him to defraud the revenue, and we are still more justified in putting down the adulterator who seeks a profit by murdering the citizens.

Our measures of protection are feeble, exceptionable, and unsatisfactory. Few individuals have a sufficient command of time and money to prosecute, and what is everybody's business becomes in practice nobody's business. In this matter the want of a public prosecutor is placed in a strong light. The Excise only interfere in special cases where the revenue is concerned, but they are not guardians of the public health. The Committee recommend that "a cheap and easy remedy by summary charge before a magistrate should be afforded to the person on whom the fraud has been practised;" and they refer to the provisions of the Bread Act, 6 and 7 William IV., "as comprising much that may be useful in framing a measure applicable to adulterations generally." The Excise now employ 4000 officers, scattered over the country, who, from experience, are enabled to detect many adulterations; and of late years the Board have also drawn into the service about sixty or seventy analytical chemists, whose numbers are recruited by students educated at University College, to the number of fourteen in every year; but the Committee are of opinion that "no machinery for this purpose will work satisfactorily, unless the agents employed derive their authority from corporate or other local governing bodies," which is a protest against the centralisation system; nevertheless "they are of opinion that very valuable assistance would be afforded to such bodies, in ascertaining the fact of adulteration, if one or more scientific analysers were to be appointed under the Board of Health." We presume that when Parliament next assembles, some efficient system of law will be founded on this report.

Last week a small packet, scarcely six inches long and four inches thick, was landed at Southampton from the *Ava*, and its value was set down in the manifest at 3300*l.* It contained small diamonds.

The *Indépendance* of Brussels says it is intended to carry the line of telegraph from France to Algeria direct from Marseilles to Algiers without passing Sardinia.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HERO-WORSHIP is anything but extinct. There are household names around which men cling and linger, and give money to evince their homage and respect. A remarkable instance of this has happened during the present week. A rich Leicestershire squire—a kind of Tory foxhunter of the Queen Anne school, who rejoices in the name of John Shakespeare, and reads Shakespeare out of a choice copy of the first folio—has handed over to the Shakespeare House Committee two thousand five hundred sovereigns of the newest and most unmistakable mintage, for the purpose of preserving the cottage at Stratford-upon-Avon in which the myriad-minded Shakespeare was born. Yes, John Shakespeare, of the county of Leicester, esquire, has parted with £2500 to enable the committee to purchase and take down the buildings adjoining the birthplace of the poet, so as to isolate the house and guard it as far as possible from the danger of fire. What remains is to be spent in restoring the house to its pristine state—such as it was when the poet was born, as it looked when Garrick was there with his jubilee in the year 1769.

Well, the committee have already spent a portion of Mr. Shakespeare's thoughtful gift, by purchasing (we believe at a very fair price) the houses adjoining the poet's birthplace. As yet, however, they have done nothing in the matter of restoration. It is no easy task to restore associations; and the committee feel very properly that the task they have undertaken is one that must be approached in a very careful spirit. It would be easy to make an Elizabethan cottage such as Shakespeare might have lived in, but in restoring or rather renewing the cottage itself is apt to slip through the fingers of the architect; and all that is interesting through rich associations may be replaced with timbers new and pretty, yet devoid of those associations which surround the wornen oak of the birthplace as it is. We shall watch with interest the proceedings of the committee in this matter. They have a delicate task to carry out, thanks to John Shakespeare, of the county of Leicester, esquire.

Nearly nine years have passed since the sum of £3820 were given for Shakespeare's birthplace. It was a large sum to give. The cottage alone cost £3000. It was bought, as many might recollect, at the Auction Mart, under the hammer of Mr. Edmund Robins. For what other person would a like sum be given for the purchase of a tenement (so humble) in which such person was born? For Marlborough or Wellington, for Nelson or Blake, for Pitt or Peel, for Newton or Bacon, for Scott or Byron, for Sir Joshua or Hogarth? No, no. Subscriptions to meet £3820 might be asked for the birthplace of any other Englishman, and the money would not be forthcoming.

Whilst we are on this subject we may publish a piece of intelligence connected with Shakespeare's house not generally known. We have said that the committee gave £3000 for the house—a large sum—but the committee would have given £1000 rather than have lost it; and a paper is said to be in existence wherein some six-and-twenty gentlemen, landed persons and authors, bind themselves to give that amount for the house, and to find the money for it.

The Manchester men are carrying out their Art-Treasures Exhibition in a most successful manner. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are most liberal contributors, stripping Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace in aid of this national undertaking. Lord De Grey was asked to send his famous Titian and his fine Vandycks, and though loth—properly loth—to part with such treasures, his Lordship said "Yes;" and the pictures will be at Manchester. We might name, and will hereafter name, other prompt compliance to applications from the committee.

Mr. Richard Westmacott, we are assured, was not at his death the father of the Royal Academy. That honour, by a few hours, belongs still to Mr. James Ward, the celebrated animal painter.

We are told on good authority that Mr. Cockerell and Mr. Donaldson have been called in by the Duke of Northumberland to pass judgment on the works at Alnwick; and that they have more than nodded approbation. They like Mr. Salvin's work, they commend Signor Canina.

Of other news of moment there is none.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

From a return ordered by the House of Lords (recently printed) it appears that on the 1st April the Army consisted of 9714 non-commissioned officers in the cavalry, infantry, and colonial corps; and men, 153,619. The number required on that day to complete the establishment was—non-commissioned officers, 1320; and men, 42,270.

By a circular and memorandum just issued, all clerks employed in the military and civil departments of the Army, their wives, families, and domestic servants, are to be considered entitled to professional attendance from army medical officers, and to medicines from the public stores, under certain conditions regarding convenience, &c. The office-keepers, permanent labourers, and persons permanently attached to the civil and military branches of the Army, are also to receive this boon.

The experiments with Mr. Francis's corrugated metal waggons, which were last week submitted for trial before the authorities of Woolwich Arsenal, have been pronounced of so satisfactory a nature that they have expressed their decision of urging the Government to decide on their introduction for all the purposes to which they may be applied. Sir George Pollock, Sir Frederick Abbott, Major-General Brooke, Colonel Tulloch, and many other scientific officers have expressed their opinion that if the metallic waggons were introduced into our public services they would prove of incalculable value.

The following gun-boats are ordered to be paid off at Sheerness immediately:—*Sandfly*, *Mayflower*, *Pelter*, *Spanker*, *Ruby*, *Magnet*, *Erne*, and *Carnation*. Those vessels, when paid off, are to be placed in the steam squadron of reserve of the first class, ready for immediate service when required. It is reported they are to form part of the Coastguard squadron, and are to be commissioned and ready by the 1st of October next, that being the day the Coastguard Act of Parliament will come into full course of action; and, further, that they are to be in charge of masters' assistants, and under the inspection of a post captain in command on their respective stations.

The Portsmouth banquet to the Crimean and Baltic officers and men will be a more brilliant affair than has been generally anticipated. The funds are very handsome, and the intentions of the committee extend to 2500 men and 200 officers; among whom are Generals the Duke of Cambridge, Williams, Campbell, Jones, Dacres, Burgoyne, Codrington, Simpson, Garrett, Windham, &c.

On Monday night a meeting of the members of the Land Transport Corps was held at the Rose and Crown, Crown-street, Westminster, for the purpose of taking measures to forward the claims they have upon the Government, in consideration of the services they have rendered during the late campaign in the Crimea. A memorial to Lord Panmure was adopted, setting forth the grievances under which the Land Transport Corps suffered, and asking for a gratuity of three months' pay to each man, according to his rank.

MARRIAGE PREPARATIONS AT BERLIN.—Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa arrived here this afternoon from Coblenz, in order to make preparations for the marriage. The Royal bride's trousseau, which is said to be of extraordinary magnificence, will, according to ancient Court custom, be exhibited to the public the week previous to the nuptial ceremonies, in apartments destined for that purpose at the palace. The immense quantity of body and table linen, including pocket-handkerchiefs and the like, which form part of the trousseau, would astound your good housewives. Eighteen dozen of each article is the general minimum. Negotiations have long been carried on between the Regent of Baden and his elder brother in order to obtain the consent of the latter to the Royal Highness's assumption of the title of Grand Duke, and the title of "Royal" Highness. Hitherto the elder brother had obstinately refused; but it now appears that his Royal Highness has relented, and that the Regent is to receive the desired title as a marriage present. He will, therefore, be enabled to celebrate his marriage on a footing of "equal birth" with his fair bride.—*Letter from Berlin*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

DONCASTER stands forth like a veritable Triton among the little minor meetings—to wit, Holbeck on Monday, Tenby and Bungay on Tuesday, and Breconshire on the Wednesday of next week—and, now that the red-coats are once more amongst us, we shall see many a pilgrim, both civil and military, bound next Monday for the shrine of the

Wary old monk, St. Leger,

which is quite as renowned for its racing associations as that of St. Albans was in old times among steeplechasers. The added money at this great gathering is no less than £1700, which, along with that given for flat-racing in the spring, amounts to £2350 to be annually run for over Doncaster Moor. Neither the Corporation nor the inhabitants can be twitted as niggards now. Thirty events are spread over the four days, and of these eight come off on Tuesday and Friday, and seven a piece on the intervening days. On Tuesday the Champagne Stakes and the Great Yorkshire Handicap are the great points of attraction. Goldfinch has been specially kept for the former race since his second at Ascot to Zaidee; and Imperieuse, Lambourne, Anton, and Lord Zetland's dark Voltigeur colt Sharpshooter, from whom the stable have a good line through Ignoramus, are likely to run, along with some two or three dark ones. The Great Yorkshire has not a very large acceptance, and Vandal, 7st., and four or five others, including Lundyfoot, 7st., have been backed for it. Ignoramus will no doubt win the Glasgow Stakes, and Blink Bonny the Filly Stakes, as neither of them has a penalty for previous victories. On the St. Leger day the Municipal will most probably be run as a match between Lord Glasgow and John Scott's stable, the latter for choice, after the bad performance of the Clarissa colt at York; and the Portland Plate, with its 100 subscribers, will also bring out a large field. The St. Leger prospects have received a great damper in consequence of the rapid retreat of Fazzoletto from 12 to 12 to 1. His position at Warwick was rather precarious; but the immediate cause of his decline is said to be that he pulled up lame on Saturday, after a severe sweat. He is not, however, struck out as yet; but the pen has been drawn through Kalipyge, and all Sir Joseph Hawley's Doncaster horses. Hence, granting that Fazzoletto is able with rest to come to the post, it would seem that Victoria, Warlock, Bonnie Scotland, Artillery, Rogerthorpe, Aleppo, Stanhope, Lundyfoot, Alfred, British Lion, Vandermeulin, Swyndell Dhygga, Diego, Prairie, Bird colt, and Ellington, are the lot from whom his competitors will be selected. Nat and Job Marson are, we hear, engaged to ride for John Scott; but "The Whitewall Wizard's" hopes for them, with Victoria and Warlock (provided he cannot get Fazzoletto right by the day), must be of a most moderate character. Bonnie Scotland will, it is said, be ridden by Robertson; but his tendency to make flesh, and his lack of sound legs to unmake it with, give him but a very outside chance, in spite of his Liverpool victory. Artillery's chance would appear to be nil after his York running with Forbidden Fruit, where nothing but the fine riding of Busham saved him. Alfred Day and Sam Rogers will ride John Day's two, and perhaps Maton, on Stanhope, cut out the running for them. Lundyfoot has been heavily backed, and will be ridden by his trainer, John Prince. So far he has not won one of his three-year-old races, and in spite of his good looks (for he is a remarkably well-knit, workmanlike horse) we distrust him. He has never come to the post in form this year; but the touts say that "this is his journey" at last! Alfred (Osborne) may help to swell the field; and we should fancy that George Oates will ride Lord Glasgow's Prairie colt (unless Lord Glasgow puts in his claim for Nat), and Dockery be on Vandermeulin whose name has not been breathed since he pulled up lame after the Goodwood Cup. Diego and Swyndell Dhygga are also mysterious outsiders; and so is the British Lion, who has never yet appeared in public. It is not known where the latter is trained, though it was strongly rumoured at Stockton that he was in Dawson's stable at Middleham. Ellington, who requires very little work, and is quite free from laminitis and those other ills which hoofs are heir to, is in tiptop order; and his trainer—who never feared Fazzoletto, even in his Great Yorkshire prime—is very confident that he and Aldercoft will take rank on Wednesday among Champion, Surplice, Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, and West Australian, as a winner of "the double trick." With health we have always doubted his ability to beat Fazzoletto; but the chances would seem all in his favour now. Outsiders have been so successful at Doncaster for these two years past that we should not be surprised to see Mr. Hibhurst marshal at least fifteen or sixteen past the post; but at present Rogerthorpe seems to be the only serious opponent the Derby winner has, and if the ground be soft he will be "nowhere," as he was in the Great Yorkshire Stakes.

On Thursday Blink Bonny (7lb. extra), Skirmisher, Gemma di Vergy, Willie Craufurd, Augury (4lb. extra), and Magnifier, are in the Two-year-old Stakes; and we shall not improbably see a fine contest between Mincepie and Manganese, at the One Thousand Guinea distance, in the Eglinton Stakes. Ellington (10lb. extra), Fazzoletto (5lb. extra), Bonnie Scotland, Aleppo, King of the Gipsies, and Prairie colt, are all in the Doncaster Stakes on Friday; whilst Victoria, Melissa, Mary Copp, and Uzella are among the fillies in the Park-hill. It is said that perhaps Ellington, 7st. 7lb. (Aldercoft), and Fandango, 8st. 12lb. (Job Marson), will meet in the Cup; and there is also some rumour that Melissa, 8st. 11lb. (Crouch), with her Warwick Cup honours thick on her, will have a run at them if she gets through the Park-hill Stakes well.

The sales will be as usual very extensive. Cobnut, Black Doctor, Knight of Gwynne, Dervish, Boardo, Mickey Free, Umbriel, and Ivan are among the sires who will be brought to the hammer; and the yearlings include twenty of the late Mr. H. Stubbings', eight from Baythorpe, six of Mr. Allison's, two of Mr. Sadler's, two of Mr. Brookes', six of Mr. Cookson's, and eighteen of Mr. A. Johnstone's (among whom are a sister to Virago, and brothers to One Act and Lord of the Isles)—a stud which averaged 311 guineas last year. There will also be some lots from Lord Zetland's and Lord Londesborough's. The sale list is, in fact, one of the largest we ever saw, and the commissioners will be more than usually busy, especially on behalf of Russia, which is buying every horse it can lay hands on.

The other news of the week is of a slight kind. Ashmall has once more returned to the saddle; and Lord Ribblesdale, the whilom owner of the handsome Kingston, purchased Greyling at Warwick, and celebrated his return to the turf by winning his first race with him. The Prince of Wales has, it is said, made his first appearance among the partridges at Osborne with tolerable success; and, as a proof that the grouse are not everywhere scanty in Scotland, we hear that fifty-seven brace fell last week in a very few hours, before one gun, in Forfarshire.

Yachting is nearly over for the season. The fixtures for the ensuing week are simply the Bristol and Bristol Channel Regatta, off Weston-super-Mare, on Monday and Tuesday; the Littlehampton Regatta on Wednesday, the Thames Waterman's Apprentice Regatta (between bridges) on Thursday, and the Hastings Regatta on Friday.

LINCOLN RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Brownlow Stakes.—Manganese, 1. Princess of Orange, 2. Granby Stakes.—Brompton, 1. Peron Nena, 2. Match (50 sovs).—Gilding by Esculapius, 1. Adam Smith, 2. Lincolnshire Handicap Stakes.—Elastic, 1. Marchioness, 2.

THURSDAY.

Tyro Stakes.—Shiner, 1. Sister to Nancey, 2. Brocklesby Handicap.—Midhope, 1. Alfred, 2. Burleigh Stakes.—Charlotte Watson, 1. Hoiress, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Courtenay, 1. Squire Watt, 2. Queen's Plate.—Lance, 1. Elastic, 2.

ROCHESTER AND CHATHAM RACES.—WEDNESDAY

Medway Stakes.—Clara, 1. Visitors' and Tradesmen's Plate.—Vulcan, 1. Caledonian, 2. Speculation Plate.—Profile, 1. Lucy Lockit, 2. Rockingham Plate.—Vulcan, 1. Bonnets o' Blue, 2.

THURSDAY.

West Kent Stakes.—Usurer, 1. Members' Plate.—Vulcan, 1. Slatter, 2. New Stakes.—England's Beauty, 1. Banner Bearer, 2.

LICHFIELD RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Biennial Produce Stakes.—St. Dunstan walked over. Her Majesty's Plate.—Mr. Sykes walked over. City Members' Cup.—Whalebone, 1. St. Clare, 2.

THE MASTER CUTLER'S FEAST.

THE annual banquet given by the ancient Corporation of Cutlers on the inauguration of a new Master Cutler took place in the hall of the Corporation, at Sheffield, on Thursday week. The guests present at the dinner numbered about 300. At the principal table were the Master Cutler, the Duke of Newcastle; the Hon. Mr. Dallas, American Minister in England; Lord George Manners, M.P.; Lord Denman; E. B. Penison, Esq., M.P.; John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; B. Oliveira, Esq., M.P.; Sir A. J. Knight, M.D. (of Liverpool); Wilson Oveend, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding; Baron Guidin, of the Imperial Navy of France, &c.; R. N. Philips, Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the Duke of Newcastle's health was proposed by the Master Cutler, and, in acknowledging it, his Grace, in reference to the chairman's allusion to his having filled the office of Secretary at War, said he would not be tempted, even by the presence of his honourable, learned, and somewhat aggressive friend Mr. Roebuck, to attempt his own vindication: as the hour would come when perhaps the publication of documents and the establishment of facts would induce his honourable and learned friend to modify some of his honest though erroneous criticisms. His own long and determined silence for many months past had been dictated by other and higher motives than an acceptance of all the blame thrown on him by others, or even in entire acquiescence in much of the self-laudation indulged in by others. In going out to the Crimea to see for himself he had but one regret—that his companion in the trenches, hospitals, and various scenes of the Camp, had not been the chairman of the Sebastopol Committee. Isolated as he was in public life, disconnected from every political party, he was to some extent a useless man; but the absence of party feeling had great advantages, for men of various political creeds and professions might now join hand in hand in promoting great social improvements, the education of the people, and the reformation of juvenile offenders;—two of these important questions had not been neglected in Sheffield. He trusted that another important point would not be forgotten—the physical condition of the people. Unless we promote the physical prosperity of the people, all efforts in other directions will be vain. It was fully admitted that crime was in exact proportion to the poverty of a country. If you render the condition of the labouring classes more prosperous and happy, to that extent, and even to a greater extent, you will diminish and eradicate crime. In seven short years the convictions in Ireland had been diminished from 21,000 to 5000 yearly; for which he defied any other reason to be assigned than the improved physical condition of the people. On the 1st July last there were 2600 fewer paupers in the West Riding than at the same period last year; while the reduction in able-bodied paupers (one of the best tests of prosperity) was eighteen per cent in that short period. These were topics not merely of rejoicing, but also of instruction. It was not alone the position, wealth, or patriotism of our aristocracy, or the industry, riches, and virtue of the middle classes, that produce the strength of a nation; but these combined with the prosperity, comfort, and education of the labouring classes.

The Hon. Mr. Dallas, in acknowledging the toast of his health, humorously alluded to the daring exploit of annexation by his countrymen now being undertaken, embracing these islands and ultimately including all Europe, Asia, and Africa; and said he had in his possession a piece of the chain recently forged to bind these three custom and venerable continents to the new one of Columbia.

Various other healths and local toasts were given and honoured.

Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., in acknowledging the compliment paid him and his colleague, referred to a remark of the Duke of Newcastle, in which he had spoken of him (Mr. Roebuck) as the learned and aggressive member for Sheffield:—

I think that the noble Duke has hardly followed the history of my doings with respect to himself. For once in my life—it was a strange circumstance—I praised a man in the House of Commons (Laughter)—that man was the noble Duke (Cheers). There are friends at this table who said upon that occasion that, contrary to my wont, I was illogical, and that I ruined my cause by the praise which I bestowed. I made a promise to the House of Commons which I intend to keep—I will never praise a man again (Laughter). I then stated what I really believed: that the noble Duke had been made the scapegoat of his colleagues (Cheers); that he was sincere in his desire to do all the duties of his office; that he was industrious; that he was solicitous for the benefit of the army; and that the army owed him a debt of gratitude. I said all this when the noble Duke was not present; but it was my fate to rouse him and his colleagues as with a rattling peal of thunder, when I moved for the committee. But was I to blame for that? Did not the people of England, and did not the House of Commons, go with me? I put it to the noble Duke if he thinks that I did not do my duty on that occasion. (His Grace intimated his assent by an expressive gesture.) Far be it from me to say where the blame lay, but blame there was. I pointed out where the blame ought not to lay, and I hope that that proceeding on my part was approved of.

LOSS OF THE "OCEAN HOME," WITH PASSENGERS.—At two o'clock in the morning of yesterday (Friday) week the *Cherubim*, an American merchantman of 1800 tons, came in collision with the *Ocean Home*, off the Lizard. The *Cherubim* was proceeding up the Channel for London, the *Ocean Home* was on her way from Rotterdam to New York, with German emigrants and a general cargo. It is supposed that the absence of a proper look-out was the cause of the collision. The vessels do not appear to have seen each other until they were in contact. They were at the time in sight of the Lizard light. Within twenty minutes from the collision the *Ocean Home* went down bodily. The Captain and twenty-two of the passengers and crew were taken on board by the *Cherubim*, and on passing Plymouth they were received by the *Perseverance*, No. 3, pilot-boat, of that port, and about three o'clock landed there. Not one of them succeeded in saving more than the clothes he had on at the time. Immediately after the collision, the second mate, two seamen, and a passenger, anticipating the catastrophe which so soon followed, got into the long-boat and left the vessel; they were picked up by the schooner *Martha*, bound to Chester. The *Ocean Home* had in crew and passengers one hundred and five persons on board at the time of the collision. Four went off in the long-boat, and twenty-two, as was said, were landed at Plymouth; but of the seventy-seven remaining there is no intelligence, and in all probability they have been drowned. At the time of the collision all the passengers were in their berths, and most of them were asleep.

TUMULUS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN PENINSULA OF THE CRIMEA.

THE low ranges of hills in the neighbourhood of Kertch have the singular appearance of a chain of mounds which crest each elevation, the greater number of which are supposed to be of artificial origin and to contain "barrows" similar to the illustration. The one represented was explored by the Russian Government, and from the general aspect of the stone must have been some time exposed to the action of the air. It stands midway between Kertch and Yenikale, some two miles from the sea, and is not, as in most instances, on an eminence, but rises conspicuously from the plain. Several attempts to ascertain the direction of the gallery seem to have been made, and great labour has been wasted in excavating, uselessly, perhaps from the fact that the general bearings are not uniform; it may, however, assist any future exploration to mention that the one alluded to runs from south-west in a north-easterly direction. On the opposite coast of Taman tumuli of the same character would appear to exist (as far as the eye can judge, from this distance), indicating their Eastern or Scythian origin.

The Tumulus alluded to stands at an elevation of eighty feet, on a base of 360 in diameter, which would give, in cubic measure, 3,000,000 feet of earth and stone to form this sepulchre, to raise which, at the computation of nine cubic feet per load, would require no fewer than 400,000 cartloads.

Such structures, and the frequency with which they are met, would imply a thicker population than this portion of the Crimea could now find. The primitive roof which forms the passage leading to the inner chamber is composed of stone layers of 4 feet 6 inches in length, by 1 foot 6 inches in depth; which placed on either side, overlapping each other, form a gallery of 25 feet high, and 120 long. The tomb or chamber at the upper extremity, covered by a dome, is about 12 feet square at the base, and the circular layers which form the cupola strike at about six feet from the floor; each circle decreasing in diameter and terminating in a single stone as the centre, at about thirty-five feet from the floor. These tumuli are sepulchres of the ancient world, and are supposed to have been raised to perpetuate the memory of the Kings or rulers who held sway over the people, the remains being placed in stone tombs built beneath the mound.

The accompanying illustration is from a sketch by an obliging Correspondent. The inquiry as to the origin of these monuments is interesting in an ethnological, as well as antiquarian, point of view, especially as recently illustrated by Dr. Macpherson, in our Journal of Aug. 23, to whose paper this Engraving forms a pendant.

FUAD PACHA.

Of Turkish Ministers the names of three are more familiar to our readers than the names of Turkish Ministers usually are—namely, Redschid Pacha, Rifaat Pacha, and Fuad Pacha. All three have, at various intervals, held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople. Redschid Pacha is, beyond a doubt, the statesman in Turkey who has exercised, and still exercises, the greatest influence. Backed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he was all-powerful in Turkey; and the ovation he has recently received, on his return from a visit to the Pacha of Egypt, shows that his star has by no means declined.

Fuad Effendi was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the celebrated Menschikoff mission. His conduct on that occasion, the spirit which he displayed, and his firmness, have earned for him the respect of the Western Powers.

Prince Menschikoff's first act, it will be remembered, evinced an entire disregard of the Sultan's dignity and rights. Instead of waiting upon Fuad Effendi as etiquette commanded, Prince Menschikoff, though aware that the visit was expected, passed his door, which was open to receive him, and waited only on the Grand Vizier. The affront (as Colonel Rose observes, in his despatch to Lord John Russell) was the more galling because great preparations had been made for the purpose of receiving the Russian Ambassador, and a great concourse of people, particularly Greeks, had assembled for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. When the Grand Vizier asked him to pay a visit to Fuad, in conformity with the usual custom, Prince Menschikoff replied in a loud tone, and



FUAD PACHA, TURKISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

in the most dignified manner, that he had no wish to see that Minister whom the Government of the day represented, and especially M. d'Ozeroff, the accredited representative of Russia at Constantinople, had charged with several acts of hostility. Fuad Effendi immediately tendered his resignation. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was absent at the time; but the Grand Vizier expressed to Colonel Rose, who was the *locum tenens* of the British Ambassador, his indignation at the premeditated affront offered to his Sovereign, and the irritation of the Sultan in consequence.

The influence of Russia in the East has changed since then, and Menschikoff's mission fell with Sebastopol.



TUMULUS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN PENINSULA OF THE CRIMEA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

The Sultan entreated Fuad to retain office. He firmly declined. The Sultan accepted the Fuad's resignation, and issued on this occasion a Hatti-Scherif, which is very remarkable. For the first time in the annals of Turkey the Sultan declares that he accepts a Minister's resignation. An exception to the invariable rule was made on this occasion, for the purpose of showing that Fuad Effendi's own will, and not foreign intercession, was the cause of his resignation. Hitherto it was not supposed possible that any Turkish Minister could possess a will in any matter connected with the Sovereign's prerogative.

It was this event which induced Colonel Rose to request Admiral Dundas to advance the English fleet to the Dardanelles, and the firmness of Fuad had no doubt its effect in encouraging the other Ministers to resist the aggressive claims of Russia.

Fuad Pacha was succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Rifaat Pacha, who was formerly Ambassador at Vienna.

It would be superfluous to enter into the events that ensued after Fuad's resignation. Let us mentally leap that memorable chasm; and in Constantinople, in August, 1856, only a few days since, we behold a gay cortego proceeding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is M. de Bouteville, the now Russian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, proceeding in state to pay his respects to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to notify the accession of a new Czar, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries have been resumed. The interview was friendly; political subjects were, as if by common consent, avoided, except in a simple instance, when M. de Bouteville thanked the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs for the indulgence shown to Russian merchants during the late lamentable events. The Minister thus thanked was Fuad Pacha.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the Supplement published with our present Number, will be found a précis of the interesting Proceedings of the Association at their recent Congress at Bridgwater. We here engrave a picturesque architectural group visited by the excursionists, namely, Brympton d'Evercy manor-house, chantry, and church (from a sketch by Mr. Alfred Clarke).

Brympton—afterwards designated Brympton d'Evercy, from the family of the latter name who possessed the manor soon after the Norman conquest—is situated in a fertile valley, about two miles from Yeovil, in the south of Somerset.

The Church possesses many simple and beautiful geometrical windows, a stone rood-screen, an ancient but plain font, and some monumental effigies of early date; some of these recumbent figures are lying without the church, amidst the graceful herbage, in all the picturesqueness of natural beauty; and encircled by delicate tendrils of creeping ivy and exquisite bits of drooping fern.

The Manor-house presents a west front of great splendour, of Perpendicular architecture, consisting of a rich bay of five lights, with heraldic and geometric sculpturings, and a staircase-turret; all with pierced battlements, and enriched with quatrefoils and other devices.

Adjoining it are the Chantry-house, or, as some suppose, the Priests' and Choristers' residence, which is an oblong Perpendicular building of two stages: chiefly remarkable for the octagonal turret which gives access to the upper story. After the d'Everys, the Glamorgans, the Sydenhams, and subsequently, and at the present time, the Fanes have held possession of this fine manor.

Mr. Freeman, the Cambrian archaeologist, remarks:—"From the field opposite the Rector's house one of the most striking architectural groups I know will be seen, lying in the hollow—a large and stately mansion, a house of humbler pretensions (meaning the chantry-house), and the parish church all lie together, and are all worthy of attentive study."



CHURCH, CHANTRY-HOUSE, AND MANOR-HOUSE, BRYMPTON D'EVERCY, NEAR YEOVIL, SOMERSET.

THE LATE WILLIAM YARRELL, F.L.S.

This eminent zoologist died suddenly, from ossification of the heart, on Sunday week at Yarmouth, whether he had gone from London by sea, for an autumn trip.

William Yarrell was born in 1784, in Duke-street, St. James's, where his father carried on the business of a newspaper agent.



THE LATE MR. YARRELL, F.R.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

He entered the banking-house of Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co. as clerk, in 1802, but returned at the end of six months to his father, whom eventually he succeeded in the business. Mr. Yarrell's taste for natural history pursuits began first to develop itself in a love of angling. From fishing, he was led to the sport of shooting, and became one of the first marksmen of his day. He formed in early life an intimacy with Manton, the famous gunmaker, and with Shoobridge, the hatter of Bond-street, known among sporting men as an unerring shot. Yarrell was thought by some to be the better shot of the two—for he would bring down a dozen brace of sparrows, from the trap, with his double-barrelled Manton, running.

During this time William Yarrell had been forming valuable collections of fishes, birds, and birds' eggs, studying and making notes of their habits. On the 25th of March, 1825, he addressed to the conductors of the "Zoological Journal" his first composition, consisting of "Notices of the Occurrence of some Rare British Birds, observed during the years 1823, '24, and '25." Having made the acquaintance of several zealous naturalists (among whom we may mention Vigors, Swainson, and E. Bennett), he was elected, in 1825, a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and in 1827 communicated to the Society's "Transactions," a paper, entitled "Observations on the Tracheæ of Birds, with Descriptions and Representations of several not hitherto figured." Later in the same year he presented to the Royal Society a paper "On the Change in the Plumage of some Hen Pheasants," which was printed in the "Philosophical Transactions." Although the Council of the Royal Society considered Mr. Yarrell's paper worthy a place in their "Transactions," the author was never elected a Fellowship.

In 1829 Mr. Yarrell communicated to the Linnean Society the "Description of a New Species of *Tringa*, killed in Cambridgeshire, new to England and Europe;" and the following year two papers "On the Organs of Voice in Birds," and "On a New Species of Wild Swan taken in England." About this time the Zoological Club of the Linnean Society, of which Mr. Yarrell had for six years been an active member, became the foundation of the present Zoological Society. He was a frequent contributor to its "Proceedings," and the three following papers, read in 1833 and 1835, were selected for publication in its "Transactions;" "Observations on the Laws which appear to influence the Assumption and Changes of Plumage in Birds;" "Description, with some Additional Particulars, of the *Apteryx Australis* of Shaw;" and "Some Observations on the Economy of an Insect Destuctive to Turnips."

To the Linnean Society's "Transactions" he further contributed, in 1834, "Description of the Organ of Voice in a New Species of Wild Swan," and "Description of three British Species of Freshwater Fishes belonging to the genus *Leuciscus*;" and in 1833 a paper "On the Habits of the Great Bustard." His last and only remaining paper, published by the Linnean Society, "On the Influence of the Sexual Organ in modifying external Character," appeared during the present year, in the newly-arranged "Journal of Proceedings." Mr. Yarrell contributed largely to the "Zoological Journal," and to the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History." His principal works were the two well-known Histories of British Birds and British Fishes, published by Mr. Van Voorst, 1830-40.

"Mr. Yarrell," says Mr. Jesse, in a communication to the *Times* of Wednesday week, "as an ichthyologist, in conjunction with the writer of this notice, solved the problem which had perplexed naturalists from the days of Pliny as to the history of the eel. He clearly proved that it is oviparous, has scales, and breeds for the most part in the brackish water at the mouth of rivers, thus removing any doubts and difficulties on this curious subject." Until Mr. Yarrell investigated the natural history of that very popular little fish, whitebait, it was supposed to be the young of the shad. In the fourth volume of the "Zoological Journal" this eminent naturalist proved its distinctness as a species from any other member of the herring genus *Clupea*, to which it belongs. The whitebait is now the *Clupea alosa* of Yarrell, and is well figured and fully described in his admirable "History of British Fishes."

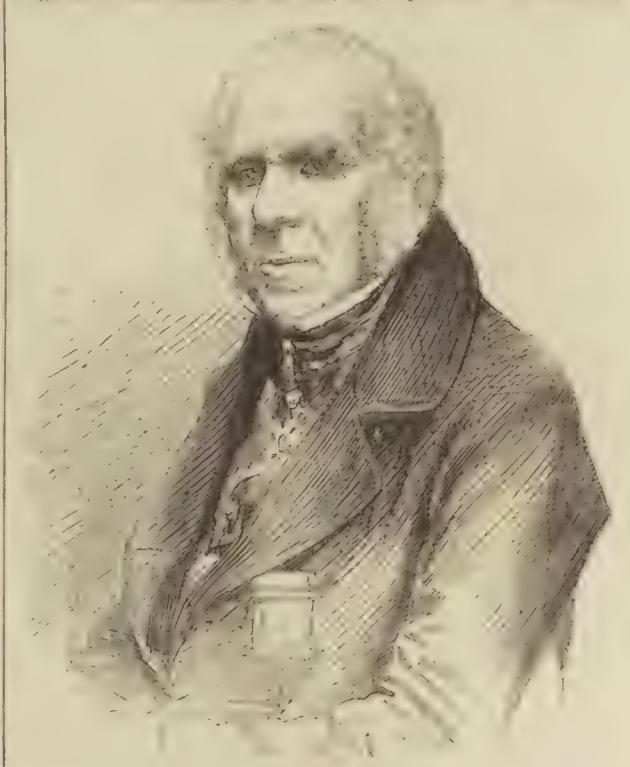
In 1849 Mr. Yarrell was elected a Vice-President and Treasurer of the Linnean Society, and the members subscribed for a portrait of him in oil, which is suspended in the society's meeting-room. "Notwithstanding his retired manners and extremely punctual habits (says the *Literary Gazette*, whence these details are mainly abridged) Mr. Yarrell was a frequent diner out and jovial companion at table. He sang a capital song, and was a constant attendant at the theatre, generally selecting, with the gusto of a dilettante, the front row of the pit. In the days of the elder Mathews he would manage to get the songs of the great mimic, in spite of the rapidity of their utterance, by taking down the alternate lines one night, and filling in the others on the next. A song of Dibdin's we heard him sing only recently, with admirable spirit and pathos. Heselden missed attending the Linnean Club dinners and country excursions, and was at all times among the liveliest of the party. In the present year he took an active part in the Linnean excursion to Guildford."

In addition to his collection of British natural history, Mr. Yarrell possessed a valuable library of books on the subject; with these about him, he dwelt unmarried, at his house in Ryder-street, until the year of his death. His remains were buried on Monday, with those of his family, at Bayford, in Hertfordshire.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K.C.B., died on the 30th ult., at 43, Gilлинham-street, Pimlico. This distinguished Admiral was born 24th June, 1777, at Balsarroch, Wigtonshire: he was the fourth son of the Rev. Andrew Ross (of the family of Ross, of Balmagown), Minister of Inch, and proprietor of Balsarroch, by his wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Corsane, Esq., of Micklemox, in Dumfriesshire, and sister of Robert Corsane, Esq., a Captain in the Foot Guards—the last of a family whose representatives had for eighteen successive generations been Provosts of Dumfries by the same Christian name and surname, "Robert Corsane." Sir John was brother of the late Major-General Andrew Ross and of Robert Ross, Esq., secretary at the Cape of Good Hope and at Surinam, who died in 1837; he was also cousin of Major-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, and of Major-General Sir Adolphus John Dalrymple, Bart.; and he was a distant relative of Major-General Ross, who was killed at Baltimore. His great-grandfather was Aide-de-Camp to Field Marshal the Earl of Stair, and fought as a Captain in the Black Horse at the Battle of Culloden, in 1745. Sir John Ross entered the British Navy the 11th November, 1786, and he served actively and valiantly throughout the whole of the French War. He was no less than thirteen times wounded. His undaunted conduct was acknowledged in various ways. He had many increases of pension. He received a sword from the Patriotic Society worth 100*l.*; he got, with a

knighthood, another sword, worth 200*l.* from the King of Sweden; and he also obtained many other foreign knighthoods and honours. After the peace, he, in 1818, went in command of the hired sloop *Isabella*, in company with the *Alexander* brig, commanded by the present Sir William Edward Parry, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a North-West passage. Shortly after his return to England he was advanced (the 7th Dec., 1818) to post rank. The results of



THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

his investigations are detailed in his "Voyage of Discovery," published in 1819. He was, from May, 1822, until October, 1833, employed in the *Victory* steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of the present Sir Felix Booth, Bart. He received the honour of Knighthood, together with the Companionship of the Bath the 24th Dec., 1834. He since became a K.C.B. In March, 1839, he was appointed Consul at Stockholm, where he remained several years. He was appointed a Rear-Admiral on the retired list in 1851. Sir John Ross married, first, in 1816, Christian, daughter of T. Adair, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh. That lady died in 1822, and Sir John married, secondly, the 21st October, 1834, Mary, only daughter of retired Commander T. Jones, R.N. By his first marriage he has issue one son, now a magistrate at Cawnpore. Besides his "Voyage of Discovery," Sir John Ross wrote many other works of merit. The best known are his "Letters to Young Sea Officers," and his "Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez," under whom he had so long and so gallantly laboured for his country's glory.

The funeral of Sir John Ross, C.B., took place at Kensal Green Cemetery, on Saturday. The cortège consisted of an open car or carriage, drawn by four horses, and three mourning coaches. On the platform of the car was placed the deceased Admiral's coffin, covered with pall and union jack, also his hat and sword reversed. A large assemblage of friends met at the cemetery, where four of Sir John's old shipmates assisted as pall-bearers. Among the mourners were—Rear-Admiral Purcell, Mr. Harry Wilmet Buxton, Mr. Thomas Rymer Jones, Mr. Manson, Mr. Joseph Jekyll, Dr. John Lee, D. C. L., Mr. Donohue, Captain Paget, R.N., Rev. Mr. Whitehead, Captain Phillips, R.N., and Captain Hood, R.N.



Gloucester Cathedral, from the South-East.—(See next page.)

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The restoration of this beautiful Cathedral, remarkable for its many perfect specimens of various styles of architecture, has been fortunately completed in time for the Musical Festival of the past week. The seven restorations have been executed under the able direction of Mr. Frederick S. Waller, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Cathedral, of which he has just published a general description, with plans and sketches, and handsome views of the edifice; from one of which the view engraved upon the preceding page has been copied.

The nave is the portion of the Cathedral in which the oratories are sung at the triennial musical festivals. The roof is supported by massive Norman pillars and arches, with the exception of the western extremity, which is in the Perpendicular style. The groining and windows of the clerestory, and the west front and two adjoining piers and arches, are of much later date. The vaulting shafts are of marble; and the capitals, corbels, bases, bosses, and mouldings were formerly painted. All the colouring, which was very rich, was effected with water colours; in one instance only has gold been discerned, and that upon one of the bosses in the roof. On the large piers remains of painting were discovered during the restorations which have just been effected, but so much mutilated and destroyed as to be scarcely intelligible. One specimen appears to have been monumental, and to have been a fine example of its kind. Light stonework or brass has been attached to the pier in the form of buttresses, canopies and pinnacles, the outline only of which was left, the whole surrounded by painting, divided at intervals by bands enriched with fleurs-de-lis and emblems of the Trinity, and the interspaces diapered with the letters I.H.S. and M., with crowns over them. On one of the bands is the following inscription:—"Orate pro anima fris. Johs. Herstal." The whole of the nave has now been thoroughly cleaned of its coats of yellow and white wash; the stones reinstated where absolutely necessary, and with great care. The effect of the nave is much improved by the fine marble vaulting shafts which were discovered under the wash, and which are now polished. The bases of the piers are all renewed according to the old design, and the octagon bases have been removed. The original level of the nave floor is eleven inches below what is now seen, and there are the remains of the encaustic floor still visible on that level. One window, by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham, has just been put up in the clerestory; it is simply a copy of the old glass. Important restorations have also been made in the crypt, which is a most interesting feature of the edifice, and where, it is evident, Divine service was formerly performed, for there are remains of altars, piscinas, &c., generally of early date, but not so old as the crypt itself. One very complete example exists under the chapel adjoining the north transept, which was beautifully groined and decorated in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Large quantities of soil have recently been taken out of the crypt, and the old floors of the aisles and chapels discovered, which were found to be composed of a sort of rough concrete. There is a step up in each of the chapels, and the floors of these rise towards the east end. The rough stonework which partly filled up the windows has been taken away, and the windows themselves glazed. The clerestory is one of the finest and most perfect in the kingdom, and extends to a height throughout the whole quadrangle by painted glass. At present the stonework of the windows is filled with canopies, with the exception of one window, which has been filled as a memorial to the late Dr. Evans, master of the Cathedral School. The whole series of painted windows, when completed, will form a history of the annunciation, life, death, and resurrection of our Saviour. We should add that the whole of the east and north sides of the Cathedral have lately been thrown open to the public from early morning to sunset by the removal of the College-school playground to another spot, and by a sacrifice on the part of two of the canons of a considerable portion of their gardens and privacy. The restorations and improvements under Mr. Waller reflect the highest credit upon him as an architect.

The several restorations were particularly interesting to the visitors at the Festival. As we have already engraved the nave, we have here selected the exterior view from the south-east, showing to advantage the fine Gothic tower, surmounted by four pinnacles of the most delicate workmanship; and the vast expanse of the eastern window, which contributes to render the Cathedral an almost unrivalled specimen of the florid style of architecture.

MUSIC.

THE GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The Gloucester Musical Festival—the 133rd anniversary of the Three Choirs—commenced on Tuesday last in the venerable Cathedral. The weather was fine, tickets sold rapidly, and the railway companies made judicious arrangements for the congregation of those at a distance. The principal vocalists included Mesdames Clara Novello, Viardot Garcia, Clare Hepworth, Lockey, Temple, and Alboni; Messrs. Lockey, Weiss, Thomas, Gassier, and Sims Reeves. The orchestra and chorus comprised in all 300 players and singers; leaders, Messrs. Blagrove and Sainton; organist, Mr. Townshend Smith (of Hereford Cathedral); accompanist, Mr. Done (of Worcester Cathedral); conductor, Mr. Amott. Full cathedral service was held on Tuesday, and a sermon in aid of the charity preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. In the evening the first concert took place in the Shirehall, followed by a ball. On Wednesday was performed "Elijah" in the morning, and the second miscellaneous concert in the evening. On Thursday the first part of Haydn's "Creation," Mozart's "Requiem," selections from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," Mr. Costa's "Eli," &c., in the morning; and the third and last miscellaneous concert in the evening. On Friday morning "The Messiah," and in the evening a full-dress ball at the Shirehall—with which the festival terminated. The Duke of Beaufort officiated as President, the Lords Lieutenant of the counties and the Bishops of the dioceses as Vice-Presidents.

On Tuesday the "Jubilate" was sung to the grand chant. Two anthems were given, one before and one after the sermon. The first was Mendelssohn's on Psalm iv., "Hear my prayer." Mrs. Hepworth may be said to have made her debut in this anthem; the beautiful solo passages she sang with the utmost delicacy and feeling. Her voice is a soft and delicious soprano, perhaps hardly sufficiently powerful for the extended area of a cathedral like Gloucester, though this apparent weakness may be due to a first attempt. At all events, she will undoubtedly be a great acquisition to the staff of oratorio principals, which is not too large. Her appearance excited a good deal of interest, she being the daughter of Mr. Amott, the conductor of the festival, and of course well known in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester. Her debut must be pronounced a highly-successful one. Mrs. Hepworth is understood to be a pupil of Mr. Frank Mori. We trust next week to give a fuller account of the closing performances of the festival.

Mr. Harrison Millard, the young American tenor, who made so successful a debut at the close of last season at Drury-lane Theatre, in Balf's opera of the "Enchantress," is in London, en route for America, where, no doubt, that success awaits him which his fine voice and dramatic talents ought to command.

THE THEATRES, &c.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Phelps reappeared on his own stage last Saturday, and was welcomed by a remarkably numerous audience. The piece chosen for the occasion was the tragedy of "Macbeth." The performance was throughout admirably sustained; and the enthusiasm with which it was received demonstrates the strong hold that the legitimate drama has taken on the neighbourhood. Mr. Phelps acted the character of the Scottish usurper with unusual vigour, and certainly with an elaborate care which showed how conscientiously he laboured. This earnestness on the part of the actor is the secret of success with an audience that does not take up with the drama as a mere idle amusement, but as a rational recreation by which the mind of the spectator is edified, instructed, and exalted. "The School for Scandal" was performed on Wednesday; and we perceive that "Timon of Athens" is underlined, with new appointments. The season commences with spirit, and we trust will proceed in prosperity, and prove a long one.

HAYMARKET.—A débutante has made her appearance at this theatre, at first anonymously, but since under the name of Miss Booth. We understand that she is a niece of the celebrated Sally Booth, and has enjoyed the teaching of her aunt. The part chosen for her début was the difficult character of Rosalind in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Perhaps such a part was injudiciously selected for so young a candidate; it served, however, to show satisfactorily that Miss Booth had been well instructed for her profession, and that we might reasonably hope she would in time become a finished actress. The general performance of the comedy was excellent. Mr. Farren in *Orlando*, Mr. Howe in *Jasques*, and Mr. Chippendale in *Adam* acted as we never saw them act before. Now that the regular company have begun to pay attention to the requisites of Shakespearean elocution, we may hope better fortune for the poetic drama at this theatre than has hitherto attended such attempts.

SURREY.—How wrong begets wrong—in what manner the indignant sufferer rushes into crime, and yet retains many of the affections and nobler qualities of humanity—with the other evils of the

social conditions of modern society, particularly those of the slaveholding system, with its innumerable progeny of horror, madness, and a thousand miseries to which no name can be ventured—all these things, the sources of perplexity to the moralist, have been condensed into so many melo-dramatic scenes and situations in a new piece produced on Monday at this house, by way of inaugurating a new season. Partly taken from the French, the new drama consists of four acts, and is entitled "The Half-Caste, or the Fatal Pearl;" the hero being a runaway Guadaloupe slave, who, falling into the company of an English nobleman in Switzerland, exchanges names with his Lordship to serve a temporary convenience of the latter, and is thereby induced to attempt his death, which he believes accomplished, and afterwards pursues his now fortune in a manner sufficiently eccentric "to startle and waylay" the imagination of the Surrey playgoer. *Maximus Marol* is the real name of the hero, and Mr. Creswick is his representative. It is due to this gentleman to say that his interpretation of the part is very skilfully conceived and executed, and to a general diligent elaboration adds some excellencies of detail calculated to enhance his reputation as a judicious and effective artist. His love scenes with *Angeline* (Miss Marriot) were acted with deep feeling and pathos; and an entire series of distressing situations in the third act was given with extraordinary power and variety of style. *Marol* is a fatalist, and acts upon the idea of his destined success in everything, and proceeds gallantly through all the difficulties of his position and all the heartbreakings caused by his passions until the consummation of his fortune arrives, and then finishes his career bravely, dying in full possession of his assumed title on the surface of his mother's grave, who had fallen a victim to the planter's cruelty. It is altogether a terrible picture, exaggerated in style, abounding in faults, gaudily coloured; yet with unmistakable points of talent and effect, which it is evident are carefully appreciated by all the performers engaged. We could have wished that the adapter of the drama had more carefully manipulated the dialogue, which in some instances is slovenly in the extreme. The scenery is very admirably painted by Mr. Dalby and Mr. Gates; and the dresses are unexceptionably picturesque.

LIVERPOOL THEATRE.—The great run of business at the Adelphi has enabled Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste to accept an engagement at Liverpool, much to the amusement and gratification of the public, and greatly to their own advantage. "Like and Unlike" and "Janet Pride" have been produced with great success, fully justified by the admirable way in which both pieces were performed. *Richard Pride* is one of those creatures for which Mr. Webster has obtained a European celebrity, and we know of no actor who could so faithfully represent that very arduous character. Mr. Webster has done much to merit the high position which he holds, and no greater acknowledgment of his superiority can be given than the closeness with which others imitate the results of his study and observation. His *Belphegor* has found more than one imitator, and his admirable delineation of that part in some way excuses, if it does not justify, the appropriation of his original conception. The business has been exceedingly good, and the pieces announced give every promise of a continuance.

The OLYMPIC closes for the season this evening.

THE HOUSE OF SCHILLER.—The small house at Gohlis, in Saxony, some time inhabited by Schiller, and thence called the Schiller House, is about to be purchased by the Schiller Society of Leipzig. They have issued an advertisement requesting subscriptions in aid of their object.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMER.—The first volume of Gioberti's posthumous works has been published at Turin. It will attract much attention throughout the whole of Italy, on account of the name of the author, and of the subject treated upon—namely, the Reformation of the Catholic Church. The object of the author (says a letter from Turin) is to advocate the necessity of introducing several important modifications in the discipline of the Roman Church—especially with regard to the celibacy of priests and the reduction of the too numerous forms of devotion; and to demonstrate, above all, that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is necessary, not so much for the political welfare and for the independence of Italy, as for the sake of the Catholic Church itself. As Gioberti was neither an infidel nor a Protestant, but, on the contrary, a most conscientious Roman Catholic priest, his opinions on this subject must have the greater weight.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE demand for money has been active throughout the week, and, as a consequence, the rates of discount have been on the advance. On the Continent the demand appears to have been equally extensive, chiefly for the purpose of carrying out many of the new schemes afloat. The Bank of Prussia now charges five per cent for bills and six per cent on security. In Belgium the lowest rate is three per cent, and at Hamburg it is seven per cent, per annum. The immense drain upon the Discount Market has materially reduced the available means of most of the bankers; and it is thought that higher rates of discount will prevail in Lombard-street as the year progresses.

All National Stocks have been extremely depressed—scarcely any money purchases having been effected—and prices have given way fully one quarter per cent. The great inquiry for gold on Continental account, appears to have been the chief cause of the decline, and in the event of its continuance—which is most probable—anything like a low range in the value of money will be out of the question. Gold is still being sent away to purchase silver for the Chinese market, and it is expected that the whole of the next arrival from Mexico will be absorbed for that market. Bar silver has been disposed of this week at 61d. per ounce, being an advance of 4d. on the previous sale. We have received from New York 127,000*l.* from Australia 230,000*l.*, and from the Brazils 7432*l.* in gold, besides about 20,000*l.* in silver from Antwerp. Several parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank, and the whole of the above imports of gold have found buyers for France.

The jobbers in the Exchange complain that there is now scarcely any business for them to transact. The account—though a light one—has passed off heavily. The transfer books of the Reduced Three per Cents, the New Three per Cents, and Long Annuities, are now closed for the dividends.

English Funds were very dull on Monday:—The Three per Cents were done at 94*1* to 95 down to 94*1*; the New Three per Cents were 95*2* to 96*1*; Consols for Account, 94*2* to 95*1*; India Bonds, 14*1* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 16*1* to 17*1* prem. On Tuesday prices were again drooping, with a heavy market:—The Three per Cents Reduced marked 94*1*; Three per Cent Consols, 94*2* to 95*1*; New Three per Cents, 95*1* to 96*1*; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79*1*; India Bonds, 13*1* to 18*1* prem.; Consols for Account, 94*2* to 95*1*; Exchequer Bills, 14*1* to 17*1* prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 100*2* to 99*1*. The dealings on the following day were at lower prices:—The Three per Cent Consols were 94*2* to 95*1*; Consols for Account, 94*1* to 95*1*; Consols Scrip, 3*1* premium; Exchequer Bills, 13*1* to 16*1* premium; India Bonds, 16*1* premium; Exchequer Bills, 100*1* to 100*1*. On Thursday great flatness prevailed, yet prices were supported:—The Three per Cents, for Money, marked 93*2* to 94*1*; and for Account, 94*1* to 95*1*. Exchequer Bills, 15*1* to 17*1*; and India Bonds, 13*1* to 17*1* premium. A special transfer was made in New Threes, at 94*2*.

The affairs of the Royal British Bank will, it appears, be wound up without the aid of the Court of Bankruptcy. An unsuccessful application to place the shareholders in the Gazette has been made this week, and we believe that the majority of the depositors are satisfied with the offer made by the directors, who propose to pay 5*s.* in the pound within a month, and the remainder by instalments of 5*s.* each within nine months. There is no doubt whatever but that all claims will be fully met without litigation, although it is possible that efforts will be made to close the affairs under the "Winding-up" Act.

The transactions in the Foreign House have been trifling, compared with many previous weeks; but the fluctuations in prices have been unimportant:—Ecuador New Consolidated Bonds have realised 15*1*; Granaia Deferred, 7*1*; Mexican Three per Cents, 22*1*; New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 9*1*; Sardinian Five per Cents, 9*1*; Spanish Three per Cents, 4*1*; Ditto, New Deferred, 24*1*; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 5*1* per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 10*1*; Ditto, Four per Cents Guaranteed, 10*1*; Dutch Four per Cents, 9*1* to 9*1*; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 6*1*; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 8*1*; Ditto, Dollar Bonds, 6*1*; Portuguese Four per Cents, 4*1*.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady in price, but the transactions in them have been trifling:—Australasia have realised 10*1*; Bank of London, 6*1*; City, 7*1*; Colonial, 22*1*; London Chartered of Australia, New, 16*1*; London and County, 31*1*; London Joint-Stock, 31*1*; Oriental, 4*1*; Provincial of Ireland, 5*1*; Unity Mutual (5*0* paid), 4*1*.

All Miscellaneous Securities have been much neglected, and the quotations have ruled almost nominal. Crystal Palace have realised 2*1*; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 13*1*; London Omnibus Company, 4*1*; New South Wales Government Debentures, 10*1*; North of Europe Steam, 13*1*; Southampton Dock, 4*1*.

Railway Shares have been heavy, at drooping prices. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS:—Calcutta, 5*1*; Chester and Holyhead, 1*1*; East Anglian, 1*1*; Eastern Counties, 2*1*; Edinburgh, 2*1*; Perth, and Dundee, 3*1*; Great Northern, 2*1*; Stock, 1*1* ex div.; Great Western, 6*1* ex div.; Ditto, 5*1* ex div.; Ditto, 5*1* ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 9*1*; London and Blackwall, 6*1*; London and Brighton, 10*1*; London and North-Western, 10*1*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23*1*; Midland, 7*1* ex div.; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 49*1* ex div.; North British, 39*1*; North-Eastern, Berwick, 7*1* ex div.; Ditto, York, 5*1* ex div.; Ditto, Bradford, 5*1*.

LINE LEASES AT FIXED RENTAL.—Midland, Bradford, 5*1*.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Five per Cent, 100*1*; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 105 ex div.; South-Eastern, 24*1*; Warwick and Kilkenny, 3*1*.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 10*1*; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 7*1*; Ceylon, B Shares, 2*1*; Dutch Rheinish, 14*1*; East Indian, A and B, 2*1*; Great Indian Peninsula, 2*1*; Ditto, New, 3*1*; Great Leningrad, 4*1*; Great Western of Canada, 2*1*; Ditto, New, 7*1*; Madras, 2*1* ex new; Namur and Liege, with interest, 9*1*; Northern of France, 3*1*; Paris and Lyons, 5*1*; Royal Danish, 19*1*; Royal Swedish, 1*1*; West Flanders, 4*1*; Great Central of France, 2*1*.

Mining Shares have continued heavy. On Thursday, Australian were done at 1*1*; Brazilian Imperial, 2*1*; Sartridge Mining Company, 2*1*.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Sept. 8.—The arrivals of English wheat fresh up to-day were very moderate, yet the show of samples was tolerably good. The condition of the new wheats was very various. For all kinds we had a dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday last of from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per quarter. Foreign wheat, the show of which was by no means extensive, moved off slowly at about 2*s.* per quarter less money. The finest barley sold at former terms, but inferior qualities gave way to 2*s.* per quarter. Malt sold slowly at former rates. There was a steady sale for oats, beans, and peas, at full late rates; but flour sold dull. Turn-mill-made qualities gave way to 4*s.* per sack, the top quotation being 6*s.*, and other kinds were drooping in price.

Sept. 10.—We had a very slow trade for wheat to-day, at Monday's decline in price.

LINSEED.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; ditto, white, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Norfolk red, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Suffolk red, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Essex, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; grain barley, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; distilling, ditto, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; malting, 4*s.* to 5*s.*; Lincolnshire New, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; brown, ditto, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; King's Lynn and Ware, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Chichester, 7*s.* to 7*s.*; Yorks, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Lincolnshire old, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; Gloucester, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; ditto, white, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; 2*s.* to 2*s.*; tick beans, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; grey peas, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; mutton fat, 4*s.* to 4*s.*; Suffolk, 4*s.* to 4*s.*; Shetland, 4*s.* to 4*s.*; Lothian, 4*s.* to 4*s.*; Lothian and Yorkshire, 4*s.* to 4*s.*; Town-made flour, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; Suffolk, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; American flour, 3*s.* to 3*s.*; per barrel.

SEEDS.—Only a limited business has been transacted in all seeds this week, yet scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations.

LINSEED.—English, crushing, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; Mediterranean, 5*s.* to 5*s.*; hempseed, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; hemp, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; sunflower, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; mustard, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; linseed, 5*s.* to 6*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed meal, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed cake, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed meal, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed cake, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed meal, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed cake, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed meal, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed oil, 1*s.* to 1*s.*; linseed cake, 1*s.* to 1<i

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Now

THE COUNT DE MORNY, FRENCH
AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AT
THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

THE Count de Morny's credentials to the Court of St. Petersburg are stated to have been accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor Louis Napoleon; and immediately after his arrival the Count placed in the hands of the Emperor Alexander II. the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which the Emperor Napoleon had conferred on his Majesty.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Private accounts from St. Petersburg state that, great as was the attention that was paid to Marshal Marmont, who represented Charles X. at the coronation of the late Emperor, in 1826, it was nothing to the reception that M. de Morny has enjoyed in St. Petersburg and Peterhoff at the Imperial hands. On several occasions it has been emphatically mentioned in the highest circles that in M. de Morny they recognise not simply a high officer of state, but a private friend of the Emperor of the French. Under the auspices of this favoured *diplomate* there is a certain circle, or *coterie*, or court in course of formation, which the representatives of States even of second rank do not disdain to frequent, for instance, the representative of Sardinia, Count Ilroglio di Casalborgone. A sort of contrast to this *couleur-de-rose* picture is formed by the very quiet, calm, and reserved manner in which our representative, Lord Granville, pursues the even tenour of his way. He is said, however, to be by no means neglected or slighted by the Imperial Court, but to be treated with a much colder style of politeness than his more favoured colleague. Lord Granville also is described as having his own circle and *coterie*, and his *salons* are by no means empty or unvisited. In another private letter from St. Petersburg the difference between the effect produced in St. Petersburg society by the two representatives of Great Britain and France is sketched in colours of glaring contrast. The attention of the public, it is said, is directed to Lord Granville as much as to Count Morny; but, while the latter "fascinates" everybody that comes within his sphere, Lord Granville, the type of a thorough Englishman, is looked on rather as a curiosity.

The Count de Morny (whose portrait we engrave from a photograph taken by Disderi, of Paris), was born on the 23rd October, 1811: he is the son of Queen Hortense, and half-brother of the Emperor Napoleon. He was brought up by his grandmother, Madame de Souza, who previously to the Revolution of '89, had been Countess de Flahaut, having married the Count at an early age. She was a beautiful woman, and remarkable for the graces of her intellect. M. de Flahaut enjoyed the title of Adjutant-General and Intendant of the King's Garden, having his residence at the Louvre. During the years which preceded the Revolution of '92 the Countess received the best society of France, which Prince Talleyrand was not the least conspicuous person. But the Revolution did not spare this noble family. The Count de Flahaut was thrown into prison, and perished on the scaffold during the last days of '92—the Countess took refuge in England, with her son. Returned to France, the young Count de Flahaut was early remarked by Napoleon for his youthful bravery, and became soon afterwards General of Division and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor. We return to the Count de Morny, who was placed at school with M. Muron, and also made one of the classes of the College Bourbon. He received private lessons in Greek, and commenced at once the study of English, which he speaks and understands perfectly. He was early introduced into society, where he made himself conspicuous for his amiability of character, and for the possession of talents, which were heightened to the utmost by a brilliant education. He was taken very often to see



HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT DE MORNY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

Talleyrand, with whom he was a favourite. On one occasion the Prince said to a very high personage who came to visit him, "Did you not meet on the staircase a little fellow holding the

highest qualities; have seen his prediction amply verified in beholding his "petit bonhomme" President of the Corps Legislatif.

hand of M. de Flahaut?"— "Yes, Prince. 'Well I remember what I say, that child will one day be Minister.' M. de Morny was then twelve years old. The future Minister left the École État Major in 1832, at the age of twenty-one, to enter as Sous-Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Lancers, then in garrison at Fontainebleau. He obtained permission to frequent the library of the Palace, where he occupied himself with metaphysical and theological studies. He presently asked and obtained leave to join the army in Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara, and in the siege of Constantine. At Mascara, as officer d'ordonnance of General Oudinot, he crossed the entire army of Abd-el-Kader, in order to rejoin that of the French. At the siege of Constantine, as officer d'ordonnance of General Trézel, the Count was struck by four balls; the wounds, however, were not serious. At the end of this last campaign Count de Morny was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour as a reward for having saved the life of General Trézel under the walls of Constantine.

All the world knows his devotion to Napoleon III., at the time when the parliamentary power struggled against executive power, and when at length a *coup d'état* was resolved on. M. de Morny was the Prince's first confidant. All was prepared, and on the night of the first of December, there being a reception at the Palace of the Elysée, the Count passed the evening at the Opéra Comique, in order not to awaken suspicion. There he found the Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, whom he was to arrest on the following morning. Their only talk was of *coups d'état*, but principally of the one which was to be made by the Assembly against the President. M. de Morny entered a box to pay a visit to some ladies, when one of them said to him, "They say that they are going to sweep out the Chamber: what will you do, M. de Morny?" He answered with his customary quickness, "Madame, in that case I shall try to get as near the handle as possible."

He returned to the Elysée at eleven o'clock, but the visitors had all left the *salon*. The Prince, M. Macquart, M. de Morny, M. de Maupas, M. de St. Arnaud were assembled, and were the only persons who assisted at this last and definitive conference. The Count de Morny, at five o'clock in the morning, went to the Ministry of the Interior, accompanied by the Count de Flahaut, Leopold Léhon, and a single servant. It will be remembered that on the 2nd of December the Count de Morny was the only new Minister nominated by the Prince President. On the day of the 2nd M. Léon Faucher and the Count de Montalembert, joined by several other representatives, went with an air of authority to the Ministry of the Interior, where they were received by M. de Morny. They complained—with warmth and a certain violence of language—that a great number of their colleagues had been arrested.

"Gentlemen," coldly answered the Count de Morny, "I have the most profound conviction that we have assured the welfare of France and society. I risk my head in this enterprise. You will permit me to take all the measures which I hold to be necessary." These gentlemen then retired. We see that M. de Morny, led by his patriotism and his earnest convictions, had taken the highest post of responsibility during the few difficult days which followed the 2nd; but, in the midst of this every one who approached him found him still calm, still simple as ever.

As a statesman, M. de Morny has exhibited



STATE CARRIAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT DE MORNY, AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.



INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL, AT MANCHESTER.

INAUGURATION OF THE WELLINGTON STATUE
AT MANCHESTER

ON the 30th ult., at twenty minutes to three p.m., the Statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, at Manchester, was unveiled to the public gaze. An immense number of

people was drawn together, both by the importance of the ceremony and the great and glorious associations connected with him whose likeness is now handed down to the citizens of Manchester "for all time." The area in front of the Infirmary, which a few years ago was mainly occupied by a sheet of water, has now been converted into a spacious flagged promenade, with fountains rising from two basins

of water, so placed as to leave sufficient room between them for a central statue; whilst the statues of Peel and Wellington occupy sites of about equal magnitude to the right and left of the fountains. It is intended, we believe, that some time the central space shall be occupied by a statue of her Majesty. The Wellington Memorial is a full-length bronze figure, thirteen feet high, designed by Mr. Noble, and stands



BANQUET AND PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, IN THE HALL OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, LEEDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

upon a square granite pedestal, nineteen feet high, with subordinate figures at each of the four angles—respectively representing Valour, Wisdom, Victory, and Peace. All these are befittingly draped. The proceedings commenced with a luncheon in the Townhall, furnished by Mr. Tracey, of the Clarence Hotel, to which from 150 to 200 gentlemen sat down. Mr. Alderman Robert Barnes, chairman of the memorial committee, occupied the position of president.

About two o'clock a procession was formed in Cross-street and in front of the hall, and it moved along Cross-street, St. Ann's-square, Exchange-street, and Market-street, to the Infirmary area. The Mayor, and most of the Aldermen wore their scarlet robes, and the Councillors, with a few exceptions, their silk gowns. The procession was of considerable length, and went in the following order:—

A Body of Police.
Band of the 25th Regiment.
Fire Brigade.

Townhall Messengers, &c.
About 100 Pensioners—Peninsular and Waterloo veterans, four abreast, including 20 from Roehdale, who were preceded by a drum and fife band.

Subscribers to the Memorial.

Churchwardens and Sidesmen of Manchester.

The Salford Corporation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, with Officers of the Staff, on horseback.
The Manchester Corporation, in their robes, headed by James Watts, Esq., Mayor, and the Town-clerk.

Mr. Alderman Barnes, and the Members of the Executive Committee.

Police.

On reaching the area the Mayor, with Mr. Alderman Barnes, the Lord Bishop, Sir Harry Smith, and others, took their places upon a slightly-raised platform; while the members of the two Corporations, the pensioners, &c., formed within the inclosed space. All being ready for the ceremony.

Mr. Alderman Barnes said it was his gratifying duty, on behalf of the committee and of the subscribers, to deliver over to the Mayor, as the representative of the Corporation of the city of Manchester, the memorial about to be unveiled, of which he knew the Corporation will become the faithful guardians (Applause).

The Mayor then stood forward, and commanded that the statue be unveiled.

The canvas covering in which the statue had up to this moment been enveloped was here withdrawn, and a simultaneous burst of cheering arose from the whole of the vast assemblage. The scene was one not soon to be forgotten. Everywhere around, in the streets, on the house-tops, and balconies, on the esplanade, and in the inclosure of the Infirmary, were vast crowds of spectators, of whom the ladies formed no inconsiderable portion. The sun shone forth brilliantly, and rendered more dazzling the gay uniforms of the 7th Dragoons, and of the numerous officers who were near the platform. The statue of the great Duke, fresh from the hands of the sculptor, appeared to perfection; and the admiration of all who gazed upon it was sufficiently evinced by the enthusiastic cheers which followed its uncovering. The two military bands played the National Anthem, and the cheers were long continued. When they subsided,—

The Lord Bishop of Manchester called for three cheers for Mr. Noble.

This call having been heartily responded to,—

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, who was received with great applause, made a short but eloquent speech.

The Mayor then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given, and followed by three cheers for his worship.

Mr. Noble here stepped forward, and bowed his acknowledgments to the company, who had repeatedly called for him, and the ceremony concluded.

BANQUET AND PRESENTATION TO THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, AT LEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF CARDIGAN, K.C.B., was entertained at a grand banquet in the Hall of the Stock Exchange, Albion-street, Leeds, on the 30th ult. The banquet furnished the occasion for a brilliant assemblage. Interspersed with the more sombre dresses of the civilians at the various tables were the brilliant uniforms of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and militia officers, and the no less gay uniform of the Deputy Lieutenants of the West Riding. Adding still more to the gaiety of the scene, the gallery at the end of the hall was appropriated to and filled in every part by ladies, whose elegant and varied attire relieved the assembly of that dull monotony of colour which usually characterises public dinners where gentlemen only are present. From the entrance to the top of the staircases, and thence into the ante-room and hall, were arranged the national flags of England, France, and Turkey, and the banner of the Corporation of Leeds. The Hall itself was profusely decorated. Along the four sides, where the ribs of the roof spring from the walls, the national flags of the Allies were grouped in folds. Behind the seat of the chairman were the Royal arms of England, with the motto, "Welcome to the Heroes of Balaclava;" portraits of the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French, surrounded by the flags of the two nations; a banner bearing the Cardigan arms, with the noble Earl's motto, "En grâce affie," and the word "Balaclava" besides a number of flags, banners, bannerets, and floreated emblems. Along the walls on either side of the Chairman were grouped flags and banners, interspersed with evergreens, &c.; and scrolls bearing the words "Dobrudzha," "Eupatoria," "Welcome back the brave," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol," "Our Allies," "Victoria and Albert," "Sebastopol and Victory," and the word "Welcome!" surmounted by a crown, and encircled with the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Behind the ladies' gallery, and fronting the Chairman, were the flag of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards; portraits of the Sultan and Victor Emmanuel; the word "Balaclava," and allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty, with British heroes at the feet of Britannia, &c.

After the usual introductory toasts, the address to the Earl of Cardigan was read and enlarged upon by the Chairman. The Earl of Cardigan then responded. After referring to the events previous to the battle of Balaclava, he came to that disastrous event, and said:—

On the 25th October—the day of the battle of Balaclava (Hear, hear)—I was ordered, as the officer in command of the Light Cavalry Brigade, to attack the Russian batteries to the front. I feel satisfied, gentlemen, in that it has been so expressed, that that act of mine is one of the principal causes of your approbation; and of the honour which has been conferred upon me (Cheers). I believe there is no person who was present—and there were many persons present who were spectators, for the hills on all sides were covered with our own troops and those of our allies—but there was no one so present who will deny that the leading of the regiments of the Light Cavalry Brigade into the battery on the day of the Battle of Balaclava was not a firm, satisfactory, and compact one—(Cheers)—well and gallantly supported by the three other regiments belonging to the brigade, which came on in succession under their respective commanding officers. There is a fallacy which at times has been suggested, with regard to the duties of a cavalry general. It is that a general officer of cavalry, leading his first line, after getting amongst and attacking the enemy, is to halt and receive the second line, before bringing his brigade into action. This is not the case. A general officer commanding the first line has nothing to do with anything but the regiments he immediately commands. Those who follow in support are under the superior officer of each line. But even supposing such a thing was practicable in any common charge of cavalry, of one body of cavalry against another, or even against infantry, can anybody living imagine that it would be possible for a general officer leading the first line of cavalry in an affair like that of Balaclava, attacking eighteen, nineteen, or twenty heavy guns to the front, a battery on each flank, and the hills covered with Russian riflemen—can anybody suppose that when leading into that battery, vomiting forth shells, round shot, and every implement of war, a general officer can lead his line over that battery, and, after that coming into contact with 5000 Russian cavalry, which was the force stationed beyond the Russian guns, he could turn his horse round and wait for the second line? I think any gentleman must see the folly of such a supposition (Cheers). Well, gentlemen, I have brought the attacking line up to that battery; they were there employed, some of them in cutting down the gunner—and, gentlemen, it was then, when the greatest of all took place. It was then, when the gallant spirit of the cavalry, the gallant spirit displayed that day, was the greatest of all in that day, from the interest of his country, how well the Englishmen as Hotham, Good, and Maitland, of the 17th Lancers, and as Winter and Wall, and Thompson, of the 17th Lancers, as well as the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and Sir W. G. Carleton, and the 1st Dragoon Guards, and one of my old school-fellows was wounded, another taken prisoner, and then, or some time later, another met his fate like the rest. I speak of Captain Lockwood, of the 8th Hussars, and a gallant young fellow, and a gallant young fellow, who was shot through the heart, and died like a true soldier, and gallant young fellow, who was shot through the heart, and died like a true soldier, for the moment,立即将其置于死地。

On the way to Yeovil the remains of the Abbey of Preston were passed by, but not examined—either for want of time or inclination. But

Somersetshire being one of our richest counties in the domestic architecture of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and this district, perhaps, the most affording, it could not be supposed that in one day's rapid excursion all its treasures could be explored: thus, Barrington Court, a grand Tudor house in the purest style; South Petherton manor-house, with its rich bay of King Henry VII's time; and the

beautiful remains of Nash Court were not seen.

In the evening meeting at Bridgewater Mr. Gilbert French's paper on "Rayed Banners and the Earliest Armorial Charges," was read by Mr. Planché; as was also Mr. Irving's contribution on "The Cessbury Group of Camps, in Sussex."

Thursday's excursion went to the north-east part of the county, embracing the old town of Cirencester, with its Anglo-Norman and Early English remains, and rare bits of painted glass, including a picture of the Crucifixion. The town of Cirencester was once the residence of Colridge, which he describes in his "Sibylline Leaves."

On Friday the excursionists made a short excursion to the

The Court—the residence of Sir William Elton, Bart. presents a fine front, mostly of the fourteenth century, with a charming reticulated, tracery, square window; and when a decent repast was prepared for

life was saved by any unbecoming conduct; but if their lives were saved it was by the will of that Divine Providence who decreed that they should be saved, while many died a glorious death. Gentlemen, after this had taken place, I proceeded to Lord Raglan to report the circumstances of the charge, and his Lordship expressed to me his marked disapprobation of what had been done, stating that such an attack was totally contrary to the principles of warfare—that is, the attacking a battery in front with cavalry. I have only to say on the subject that there never was a more uncalled-for charge, inasmuch as we had seen this Russian battery, with a large body of heavy cavalry in its rear, at least twenty minutes; and when this attack was ordered they were neither advancing nor retreating (Hear, hear). After eulogising the conduct of his brigade on that occasion, he said:—"I do think and believe that, although the attack was useless in itself, and was almost the destruction of the Light Cavalry Brigade, the moral effect it had upon the Russian army was of great importance—at least, so I was informed by that General (Lord Raglan), who had ascertained that fact from a number of Russian deserters, who were constantly coming in."

A number of other toasts were given and appropriately acknowledged in the course of the evening.

THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE British Archaeological Association held their thirteenth annual congress at Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, on Monday, the 25th ult., at the Townhall. In the absence of the President, the Earl of Perth and Melville, Mr. Pettigrew, Vice-President and Treasurer, took the chair, and commenced the proceedings by reading an excellent paper on the Primeval, Monastic, Ecclesiastical, and Domestic Features of the County. This was followed by the reading of the Ancient Documents of Bridgewater, by Mr. W. H. Black, the Palaeographer; the History of Bridgewater, by Mr. Parker; on the Succession and Armorial bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Somerset, by Mr. J. R. Planché, which concluded the business of Monday.

The excursions commenced on Tuesday, the 26th ult., when about fifty of the members and visitors left Bridgewater in post carriages to Glastonbury, travelling through a rich and beautiful country, of breezy downs and fertile plains, to the ancient British Ynswytryn, the glassy island, the beautiful Avalon, the time-honoured monastic town of Glastonbury.

Here Dr. Beattie's paper on the Abbey was read by Mr. G. R. Wright; then followed the inspection of the majestic ruins: the beautiful cruciform barn bearing on its gables emblematical windows of the Holy Trinity, and boldly-sculptured medallions with quatrefoils charged with the Evangelist symbols; nor was the Abbot's kitchen forgotten. This glorious group has become endeared to every one; for here the first Christian oratory—made of wreathed twigs—was erected in England, and dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, by St. Joseph of Arimathea, A.D. 63. A century afterwards another oratory, of stone, was built, and dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, by SS. Phaganus and Dirvianus; who likewise built on the top of the hill called the Tor another oratory, to St. Michael the Archangel. The Abbey was enlarged by St. David, in 530, and rebuilt in a sumptuous and magnificent manner by K. Ina, in 708, and dedicated to God, in honour of Christ and the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. During the depredations of the Danes in the west it suffered much; but the sacred temple was again re-erected by King Edmund, under the Abbatial Presidency of St. Dunstan, in 942; and thence became a monastery of Benedictines, and the Abbey was restored to its former lustre. It was still further enriched and added to by Abbot Herlewin, in 1102; also, by Henry de Blois, in 1136; which, all being destroyed by fire, was again rebuilt by the munificence of King Henry II., but not completed until 1193, after his death. From this date to the dismal period of the suppression of all religious institutions it became a monastery of the greatest splendour and extent, covering an area of sixty acres. The whole church, including the Chapel of St. Joseph, was 530 feet in length, containing five chapels, dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, Our Lady of Loreto, and the Saints Mary, Edgar, and Andrew; the floors being inlaid with Roman tile. It would appear that the Norman tower of St. Joseph's Chapel is the only perfect specimen in England. This building contains the holy well, and is a beautiful specimen of Late Norman and Transitional work.

After glancing at the churches of St. John the Baptist and St. Benignus, and other remains of ancient Glastonbury, the excursionist members started for the beautifully-situated city of Wells, to see the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, first erected by King Ina in 704. Before its imposing western front, enriched with sculpture, the Bishop, accompanied by his daughter, awaited the arrival of the strangers, and bade them welcome. Over the drawbridge and through the strong gateway his Lordship conducted the visitors, by the pleasure-gardens, to the private chapel of the Episcopal palace—which, by the way, has been beautifully restored—to the long gallery, wherein are displayed many portraits of excellent divines; and so through the whole suite of elegant apartments to the room where refreshment had been prepared. The Archaeologists then proceeded through the cloisters—the Bishop still leading the way—and across the transept—where the grand inverted arches form a stupendous group—to the Chapter-house—the gem of the Cathedral, which the venerable Mr. Britton (who was present) has so ably described in his valuable history.

Mr. Pettigrew read his paper on Wells Cathedral and its Sculptures, which he concluded before the wondrous originals that adorn the gorgeous western front.

After a general inspection of the Cathedral and the Vicar's Close, the Association bade adieu to the excellent Bishop and his majestic church and picturesque city, and started at a rapid pace homeward.

In the evening there was a pleasant conversation; when Mr. Gabriel Poole, in a few clever remarks, made a brief summary of the life of King Alfred in Somersetshire, claiming the right of Edington, in this county, to rejoice in the crowning victory over the Danes made by Alfred, instead of Athelney, Edington, Aller, and Wedmore. Mr. John Alger increased the attractions of the evening by exhibiting his valuable collection of Eastern and Grecian photographs taken by Robertson.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., the excursionists left by rail for the Montacute district, to inspect the rich specimens of domestic work throughout that neighbourhood—passing on their way by the interesting Isle of Athelney; the village of Aller, where King Guthrum received holy baptism; and Muchelney Abbey, founded by King Athelney in 939, now an interesting Perpendicular ruin; to Martock, where is to be found an excellent type of a Somersetshire church, with a very fine timber roof richly carved, and a nice domestic bit of Decorated work; the remains of the manor-house—the hall of which possesses very good windows of two lights, with trefoiled heads, and a transom: the inner arches are cinquefoiled, and have seats in the sills; projecting from the walls are handsome stone brackets (quatrefoiled, foliated, and bearing shields, apparently of later date): the house appears to be of the period of King Edward II.

Stoke-sub-Hamdon was next reached, where the remains of a picturesque priory with a bell gable, and the church, with its Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular work, its double piscinas set anglewise, and remains of the super and sub-stone altar, engaged much earnest attention.

Montacute was the next village, where an exceedingly rich display of Domestic Perpendicular meets the eye; for besides the stately Elizabethan manor house are the very picturesque remains of the Cluniac Priory, consisting of a lofty gateway, a staircase, turret, and oriel, embattled; and about the village many houses have bays and oriel, which seem to date from Perpendicular times. Montacute Priory was founded by William Earl of Montaigne of Normandy, in the eleventh century, and dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul. Montacute Church has a Perpendicular tower; but the church itself is essentially one of an earlier type, with some Norman work, but mostly belonging to the turning point between Early English and Decorated.

The natural attractions of this romantic village are the grand wooded heights above the Priory, the wide-spreading park of the manor, and its enchanting flower-gardens. Inscribed over the chief entrances to the house are these welcome words:—"And yours, my friend."

Through this wide-opening gate
None come too early, none return too late.

Leaving Montacute, the picturesque architectural group at Brympton, engraved at page 274, was next visited.

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excursionists. Afterwards, Weston-in-Gordano, Walton-in-Gordano, and Twickenham Church were inspected—the latter possessing some beautiful recumbent monumental figures of the fifteenth century. Next was visited Walton Church, and the Castle which still retains its octagonal keep.

On Friday the Congress was adjourned to Bath; when, at the evening meeting, Mr. Pettigrew read his paper on the "Prevalence of Yew-trees in the Churchyards of Somersetshire," and Mr. Black on the "Ancient Husbandry of Dorsetshire and Devon."

Saturday, the concluding day, was occupied by visiting the Abbey Church, the "Lantern of England," with its grand seven-light western window; the Church of Widcombe; Prior Park, where Fielding laid the early scenes of "Tom Jones;" to the Wansdyke, a Celtic or Belgic work—where Mr. Searth read his paper on the same; next were visited Bath Hampton Church, where are monumental effigies as early as the eleventh century, and also of the time of King Edward III.; Bath-Easton, Swainswick, and Langridge Churches—the latter possessing an Anglo-Norman porch, a Norman sculptured group of the Virgin and Child, and monuments of the period of King Henry III. The Archaeologists then visited the Chapel of St. Lawrence on Lansdown, and thus returned to Bath: where a concluding meeting was held in the evening, at the Guildhall, under the presidency of the Mayor; Mr. Tite read a paper on "The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages;" and a vote of thanks was then acclaimed to all who had been instrumental in promoting the interest of the Association during their congress in the pleasant country of the west.

In the temporary museum at the Townhall at Bridgewater were exhibited:—A rare collection of Ancient British Weapons, from the Turbaries of Sedgemoor, by Mr. Stradling; Casts of Ancient Coins and rare Medals, by Mr. French; a collection of Brass Rubbings from Saxony and Bavaria, by the Rev. Hill Wickham; Engravings of the Ancient Parts of Bridgewater, by the Rev. W. Collins; Monuments, Ancient Water Bailiffs' Accounts, Old Maps, &c., by the Bridgewater Corporation; steel Crossbow and other Implements of Warfare, found on Sedgemoor, by Mr. Parker; and a small collection of Pencil Drawings of some of the Monastic and Domestic Features of Somersetshire; Sketches, Anastatic Drawings, Illustrated Architectural Works, and some rare fragments of Tesselated Pavement from the Abbey founded by King Alfred at Athelney, was exhibited by Mr. Alfred Clarke, artist.

[Two Views of the Chapel at Glastonbury are engraved in No. 440 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

[Two Views of Montacute Church and Priory, and two Views at Yeovil, are engraved in No. 615 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.]

THE FASHIONS.—A WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

Now that September has arrived, and the fashionable world is either ravelling or at the sea-side, novelties in dress are not to be expected; yet, we hope, the following description of a trousseau recently provided for a bride of high rank will not be without interest to our lady readers.

The wedding dress was composed of white taffetas d'Italia, trimmed with numerous flounces, the upper half of each of which was of taffetas, the remainder of white tulle, entirely covered with rows of feather fringe. The body was made with a basque, trimmed with feather fringe, and was fastened up to the throat with pearl buttons. The collar and under-sleeves were of the finest Brussels lace, of the kind called *point à l'aiguille*; and the handkerchief was trimmed with lace to correspond. The head-dress consisted of a wreath of orange-blossoms and camellias, over which was placed a scarf veil of Brussels *point à l'aiguille*.

The wedding dress was changed for a travelling costume composed of a taffetas silk of a peculiar *mauve* shade, this quiet colour being relieved by a rich embroidery of white silk, which covered the front of the dress, skirt and body. A small mantilla of the same shade, and similarly embroidered was worn, a costly Indian shawl being provided in case a warmer covering should be necessary. A very elegant white chip bonnet with a fall of lace, and ornamented with *mauve* azalias, rendered this toilet complete.

A dress prepared for autumn wear was composed of green silk made with two skirts trimmed with black velvet.

Another was of blue silk made with handsome bordered flounces.

A drab silk was trimmed with bands of a darker shade on the flounces.

Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."—OLD PROVERB.

THE ANCIENT WATCH AND BELLMEN OF LONDON.

The custom in London for housekeepers to keep watch within their own ward by night for the preservation of the peace and for apprehending suspected persons, was one of great antiquity. But in addition to this safeguard, Stow tells us there belonged to each ward "a bellman, who especially in the long nights, went through the streets and lanes ringing a bell and saluting his masters and mistresses with some rhymes suitable to the festivals and seasons of the year, at the same time bidding them look to their lights." This latter custom is said to have originated in the reign of Queen Mary, January, 1556, and to have been first practised in Cordwainer-street by Alderman Draper. The duty of the Bellman appears to have been the seeing that the lanterns which the citizens were bound to provide for lighting the streets were duly hung out before the doors; and his habitual cry was "Hang out your lanterns!" "Look to your lanterns!"

The following representation of one of these worthies is taken from an old woodcut prefixed to a ballad in the Roxburgh Collection, and is no doubt a tolerably accurate delineation of his costume and general appearance.



Apropos to the bellman's premonitory cry, we find in a collection of time-honoured witticisms, entitled the "Pleasant Conceits of Old Hobson, the Merry Londoner," &c. (1606), a jest, *How Maister Hobson hung out a lanterne and candlelight*, which, however innocent of humour it may seem to us, was unquestionably a frolic of exquisite drollery to the good citizens of Queen Bess:

"When the order of hanging out lanterns and candlelight first of all was brought up, the bedell of the warden where Maister Hobson dwelt, in a darke evening, crieng up and down, "Hang out your lanternes!" "Hang out your lanternes!" using no other wordes, Maister Hobson tooke an empie lanterne, and according to the bedell's call hung it out. This flout by the Lord Mayor was taken in ill part, and for the same offence Hobson was sent to the counter; but, being released the next night following, thinking to amend his call, the bedell cried out with a loud voice, "Hang out your lanternes and candle!" Maister Hobson hereupon hung out a lanterne and candle unlighted, as the bedell again commanded; whereupon he was sent again to the counter; but the next night, the bedell being better advised, cried "Hang out your lanterne and candle light!" "Hang out your lanterne and candle light!" which Maister Hobson at last did, to his great commendation, which cry of lanterne and candle light is in right maner used to this day."

A LETTER WRITTEN IN ENGLISH BY NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WHILE AT ST. HELENA, TO THE COUNT LAS CASAS, WHO GAVE HIM LESSONS IN THAT LANGUAGE.

In the collection of Count Las Casas, at Paris, there is preserved a curious and interesting document. An attempt, the first, perhaps the only one, of Napoleon Bonaparte to write in English. The sense of this extraordinary epistle is not quite clear, but the words, as well as we can decipher them, are as follows:

Count las casas,—since sixt week I learn the English and I do not any progress. sixt week do fourty and two day if might have learn fity word for day I could konow it two thousands and two hundred. it is in the dictionary more of fourty thousand even he could must twenty bout much oftenn for know it ov hundred and twenty week which do more two years, after this you shall agree that to study one tongae is a great labour who it must do into the young aged.

Lorwood [Longwood] this morning the seven March thursday, one thousand eight hundred sixteen after nativity the year Jesus Christ.

NOTES.

CAPTAIN BUTLER AND BROTHER* COSMAS.—Your readers are much indebted to Mr. Myers for bearing witness, and to you for setting your seal, to the worth of a hero of Inkerman, who to the bravery of a soldier added the learning and the grace of a Christian gentleman and scholar. Without taking one leaf from the laurels of this gallant man, who rests in peace, I wish to introduce to the notice of your readers, with your kind permission, another hero of bygone times, and from another walk in life, but who at an interval of 1300 years trod the same ground with Captain Butler in his search after ancient treasures, and gives evidence of the same facts—I mean the hero-merchant of Alexandria, known by the name of Cosmas Indicopleustes; and I verily think the world has to be proud of her merchants as well as of her soldiers who have the power, and contrive the leisure, to add to the common stock of real learning, and may thank God for both. It would seem that, on one occasion, the route of Cosmas lay through the mountain passes and deserts of Sinai. But here the merchant, though he found nothing in these regions to fill his coffers with worldly wealth, found, it seems, treasures of a better kind, and worthier to be recorded in his itinerary. His curious eye wanders from rock to rock—the same, still the same, characters wrought on their faces—further on, and all about the same, high up and low down, the same strange and carefully-executed inscriptions. Some on the rocks, as they originally stood, some on fragments broken off, and as the writings were oftentimes inverted, no one in his senses could well suppose them to have been written after the rocks were broken off. Persons interested are referred to the "Christian Topography" of Cosmas published by M. Montfaucon, in 1707. We do not know who constituted the caravan or travelling party of the merchant across those desolate regions, but it appears there were Jews with him, and that they assigned these inscriptions to the age of Moses and the exode, and asserted the belief that they were done by their ancestors during their wanderings in the Desert of Sin. Whether people place much confidence in this Jewish interpretation of the

*Cosmas was ultimately a monk.

matter (which, however, is after all the most simple and natural one, considering the time and the condition of the inscriptions and all things else), at all events these are curious statements to see brought together—subject matter of deep interest to the scholar and the Christian; and when an enlightened age, as this is supposed to be, finds itself through a singular providence in possession of such evidence of original Mosaic records as is furnished by the Alexandrian merchant and the hero of Inkerman, brothers in energy of character, and brothers in the love of truth, though, separated in time by 1300 years, an inquiring age will not lightly put off from a subject which deepens in interest as it goes on, and may prove to be of very high importance not only in a scientific and antiquarian respect, but what is more, in a religious point of view.

"MISERRIMUS."—The tombstone with this inscription in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral has attracted great attention. Wordsworth has well described its appearance and situation:

"MISERRIMUS!" and neither name nor date,
Prayer, text, or symbol graven upon the stone.

Nor doubt that he marked also for his own
Close to those clostral steps a burial-place,
That every foot might fall with heavier tread,
Trampling upon his vileness.—*Miscellaneous Sonnets, xix.*

A pseudo biography of the person to whom the slab alludes was published in 1833, under the title of "Miserrimus." The *Literary Gazette* pronounced it to be "strikingly original, forcible, and interesting. The bridal, with its funeral pageantry, is such as Hoffmann might have imagined in his darkest mood." The author of this work was Frederick Mansell Reynolds, of Wilton House, Jersey, son of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist. He died June 7th, 1850, at Fontainebleau, on his way to Italy. In the preface to his remarkable work of fiction he says:—"No clue to the country, station, or career of the individual thus unhappily and terribly distinguished" has been found. It was, however, stated by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.R.S., in the *Worcestershire Miscellany*, that "the stone covers the remains of the Rev. Thomas Morris, who, at the Revolution, refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy, was deprived of his preferment, and depended for the remainder of his life on the benevolence of different Jacobites;" and that, at his death, he requested the only inscription on his gravestone might be "Miserrimus."—CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

SELLING ONE'S BODY.—The following singular letter, which is probably unique of its kind, was found amongst the papers of Mr. Goldwyr, a surgeon of Salisbury. It is difficult to imagine a more lamentable strait than that of the poor wretch its author, striving with miserable anxiety to effect a *post-obit* sale of his own body, for the mere sake of sustaining its vitality until the executioner's hand should extinguish it.—II. A. A., Bath.

TO MR. EDWARD GOLDWYR, AT HIS HOUSE, IN THE CLOSE OF SALISBURY.

Sir,—Being informed that you are the only surgeon in this city (or county) that anatomises men, and I being under the unhappy circumstance, and in a very mean condition, would gladly live as long as I can; but, by all appearance, I am to be executed next March, having no friends on earth that will speak a word to save my life, nor send me a morsel of bread to keep life and soul together until that fatal day; so, if you will vouchsafe to come hither, I will gladly sell you my body (being whole and sound) to be ordered at your discretion, knowing that it will rise again at the general resurrection, as well from your house as from the grave. Your answer, Sir, will highly oblige Yours, &c., JAMES BROOKE. Fisherton-Anger Gaol, Oct. 3rd, 1736.

A SHORT SERMON IN STONE, CARVED BY THE SWORD OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.—In the town of Coblenz, famous for its fortress, its scenery, and, if Coleridge is to be trusted, for its roguery (he says it is a place where "Jews are all Germans, and Germans all Jews"), in a square opposite to the curious old church of St. Caster, the traveller will observe a fountain. On this fountain the great Napoleon had inscribed "Memorable par la Campagne contre les Russes, 1812." In the year 1814, when the French armies had been driven over the Rhine, Coblenz was occupied by a Russian corps; the commander of which, instead of destroying this vainglorious inscription, as many a vindictive blockhead would have done in similar circumstances, completed its historical meaning, and avenged whatever of insult it might have conveyed, by adding below, "Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russo de la Ville de Coblenz, 1814," with his name appended. It is seldom we meet with a finer stroke of satire than this. The Muscovite who devised it must have been a real philosopher.

In words of stone, more grave than man's, it says—*Sic gloria mundi transit.*

BERM.

QUERIES.

GRETA-GREEN MARRIAGES.—A few months back Lord Brougham, while speaking in the House of Lords on the Marriage Bill, made a statement, I believe, to the effect that, since November last, no less than one hundred marriages had taken place at Gretna Green alone, not counting the numbers that had been performed at other Border localities. Now, though almost every one has a general notion that a Gretna-Green marriage is a valid and legal matrimonial union, performed, after a clandestine and hasty trip across the Border, according to the Scottish law, and without any religious ceremonial, still it is surprising how very few people have any idea of what really takes place in the presence of the person who transacts—I cannot say "solemnizes"—the marriage. It would, therefore, I think, be very interesting to multitudes of your readers if anyone living near the Borders who is well "up" in the "forms and customs" of Gretna-Green marriages would kindly send you a few lines answering the following questions, together with any other particulars he might consider worth communicating:—Is there one person only in each village who performs the marriages? By what authority are they appointed? If not appointed by any authority, how do they manage to obtain the marriage custom of the place? Do they keep any register? If so, what generally becomes of the registers? Do the married parties receive any certificate? Is there any form gone through? Is it the same on all occasions; or does it vary in different localities, and according to the tastes of the various "officials"? Is a wedding-ring used? What fees do people generally give according to their rank? Answers to the above questions, with other particulars, would make a very interesting communication, which I hope one of your Border readers will be induced to supply.—M. WYNTER.

WORD-LORE.—HUGGER-MUGGER.—What is the meaning and the derivation of "hugger-mugger"? Is it of Dutch origin? In a pamphlet of the time of James II. I see the term "hoghen-moghen" applied as a political party name to those members of Parliament who were opposed to the King, in these words:—"The Hoghen-Moghen scorned to accept of any thing he (the King) could safely consent to."

B. N.

FRAGMENT OF A TRAGEDY BY EURIPIDES.—Having seen mention made in your columns of the discovery in Egypt, by some French explorers, of the greater part of a tragedy of Euripides hitherto unknown, I should be glad if you, or some of your correspondents, could inform me whether it has been published; and, if so, where it may be procured.—C. P.

WHISTLE TANKARD.—I observe from a country paper that the widow of a Canon-residentiary of York has presented two silver tankards to the Corporation of Hull, one of which is a "whistle tankard," belonging to Anthony Lambert, Mayor of Hull in 1642, when Charles I. was refused admission to the town. Perhaps some correspondent of yours at Hull will oblige me with a description and sketch of this curious utensil.—F. S. A., Temple.

THE NINES.—Can you inform me of the origin of the term "nines"?—as "She is dressed to the nines."—CURIOS.

BLUE PETER AT THE FORE.—Why was this flag or signal named "Blue Peter"?—S. F. H.

MONUMENTAL SKULL-CAP.—In Leigh church, Worcestershire, is an altar tomb to the memory of Edmund Colles, Justice of the Peace, who died in 1606. He was the grandfather of the "Old Colles" of the Leigh legend. He is represented as wearing a gown and a skull-cap, the latter being of very thick leather, cemented to the carved stone head. Such a singularity is remarkable—is it unique?—CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN NAMES.—Perhaps some of your numerous readers would favour me by saying whether the surnames of the children in Russia are not guided by the Christian names of their fathers? I find that such has been the case in the Royal family of Russia for the last two or three generations. For instance—Paul was the father of the late Emperor Nicholas, who was named NICHOLAS—Paulovitch; who was the father of Alexander NICHOLAEWITSCH.—E. DEACON.

ANSWER.

NUNNERY OF NUNEATON.—In answer to your correspondent "J. W." I beg to inform him that if he will consult the abridged edition of the "Monasticon Anglicanum," and turn to vol. i., p. 61, 519 in the margin, he will find all the information required; or, should he not have the work, I have inclosed a copy of the article in question—G. S. Merton.

NUNEATON, IN WARWICKSHIRE.—This house was founded and endowed by Robert, Earl of Leicester, son of Robert de Merton, in the reign of Henry II., for nuns of the same order with those at Font Ebrard (Benedictines), whose gifts were confirmed by his son, Robert, and by Henry II. The Prioress and convent of Font Ebrard granted to this house the immunity to receive and retain to their own proper use all such gifts as should be made unto them, without any exactation of the said abbess and convent of Font Ebrard; which immunity, and several others, were confirmed to them by Pope Alexander III. Valued at 233*l* 11*s*. 5*d.* "ob." per annum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PALLAS.—Consult Dr. Davidson's "Introduction to the New Testament." All authorities concur in pronouncing the Greek text of the Gospels the original one. A SUBSCRIBER.—Your quotation from "some old history" is not calculated to explain or settle the much-controverted question of the "S.S. collar." R. C. P.—We shall endeavour to find a niche for your answer to the Latin charade. W. C. B. must be good enough to authenticate the curious inscriptions he has forwarded, by sending also his name and address.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A MEMELE OF THE CLUB.—We certainly hope with you, that the Consultation Games will be regularly continued; they are calculated to do good to Chess and to the Club also. The score stands thus:—

Staunton and Co., 9 | Löwenthal and Co., 5 | Drawn, 2.

E. D. C.—The diagram in question was destroyed, and we recommend E. D. C. to adopt the advice offered him a short time since. He has not at present sufficient knowledge of position to know the power of the pieces, to compose Chess Problems of the class required for this paper.

A FOUGLIER.—La Bourdonnais died in London, and was buried in Kensal-Green Cemetery. HOARIUS.—In casting, the King is not prohibited from passing over a square commanded by an adverse man; it is only the King who is debarred from doing so. There is no fixed number of games, and no selection of opponents, in the contests you mention. The two chief players are, of course, opposed; but their allies are determined by lottery.

J. E. R., Stuttgart.—Your last Problem is highly ingenious, and has been marked for insertion.

* * * The majority of our Chess notices are unavoidably postponed till next week, from want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 654. WHITE. BLACK. 1. P to Q B 3rd Kt takes R. 2. Kt to K R 3rd And Mates next move.

1. Kt to K 7th Kt checks Any move 2. Q to Q B 2nd And Mates next move.

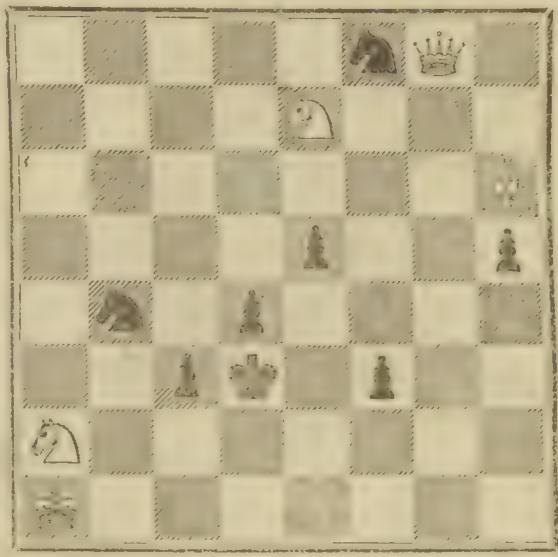
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 655.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. B to K R 8th P to Q Kt 5th. 2. Q to K Kt 7th Anything 3. Q Mates.

PROBLEM NO. 656.

By Herr C. BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

The following games form part of a series played not long since between Signor Dubois, the first player of Italy, and M. de Rivière:—

(The Queen-Bishop's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Sig. D.) BLACK (M. de R.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. Q R to Q sq Q R to K sq 2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd 18. Q to K Kt 3rd (a) P to K to B 3rd 3. P to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd 19. P takes P K R takes P 4. P to Q 4th Kt takes K P 20. Kt to Q 4th Q takes K P 5. P takes P P to Q 4th 21. Q takes Q R takes Q 6. Q B to K 3rd B to Q B 4th 22. R takes R P takes R 7. K B to Q Kt 5th B to Q Kt 5th 23. Kt takes B P takes Kt 8. P takes B Castles 24. R takes P R to K 4th 9. Castles B to K 5th 25. R takes R P takes R 10. B takes Q Kt P takes B 26. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd 11. Q to her R 4th Q to Q 2nd 27. K to B 3rd P to Q B 4th 12. Kt to Q 2nd Kt takes Kt 28. K to R 4th K to his 3rd 13. R takes Kt B to K 7th 29. P to K Kt 4th P to Q Kt 5th 14. K R to K B 2nd B to Q Kt 4th 30. P to Q B 4th P to Q R 3rd 15. Q to K R 4th Q to K 3rd 31. P to K R 4th And Black very shortly surrendered.

(a) The play of Signor Dubois in this game is not distinguished by any of fire and spirit which we are told it occasionally exhibits. Nothing, in fact, can be much tamer than the moves on both sides up to this point. To give some life to the encounter we should certainly have preferred playing Kt to Q 4th, &c., following that with Kt to K B 5th, &c.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Sig. D.) BLACK (M. de R.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. P to K 3rd Q B to K R 6th 2. P to K B 3rd P takes P 9. K R to K B 2nd P to K 5th 3. K Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th 10. K Kt to K R 4th P to K B 6th 4. K B to Q B 4th K B to K Kt 2nd 11. K Kt to K B 5th K B to B sq 5. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd 12. Q B to K 4th K B to his 3rd 6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd (a) P to Q B 3rd (b) B to K 2nd 13. B takes Q P (b) B to K 2nd 7. Castles Q B to K 5th 14. B to K 4th And Black resigned.

(a) This is a favourite mode of continuing the attack in Italy. Here, the customary move is P to Q B 3rd.

(b) Far from good.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1003.—From *La Régence*.

White: K at K Kt sq, R at Q B 6th, B at K R 7th, Kt at K 3rd; P at K 3rd, K B 2nd, Q B 4th, Q B 3rd and 5th.

Black: K at K B 6th, P at K B 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.

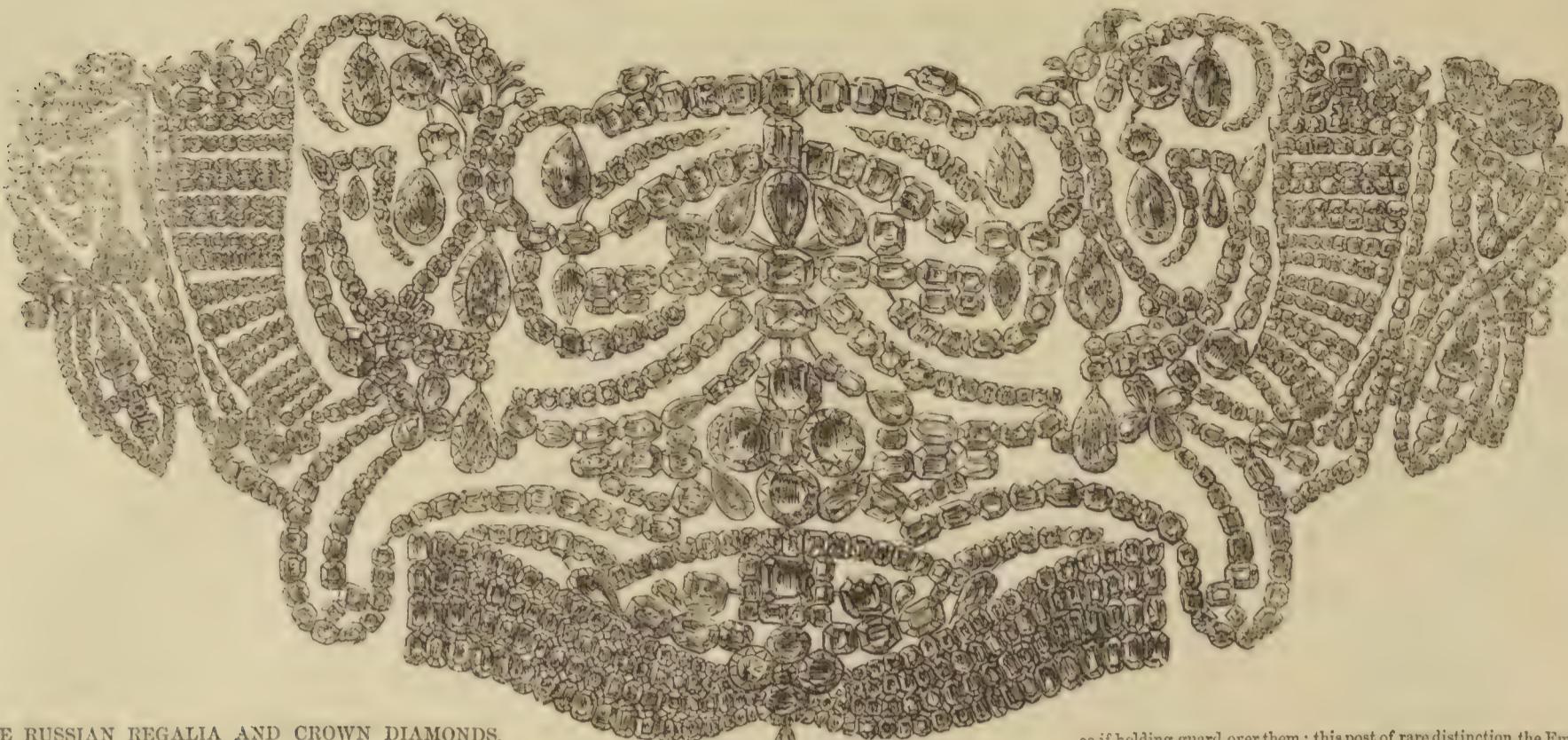
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 1004.—By CAROLUS, Dundee.

White: K at Q sq, Q at Q Kt 6th, R at K sq, B at Q B 6th, Kt at Q B 5th, P at Q 2nd.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at K B 4th, B at K R 3rd, Kts at K Kt 3rd and K Kt 7th, P at K 5th and Q B 3rd.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



THE RUSSIAN REGALIA AND CROWN DIAMONDS.

In our Journal of last week we engraved and fully described a group of the Regalia, the greater part of which were used in the magnificent ceremony on Sunday last. We now engrave the superb Tiara of Diamonds worn by the Empress; the richly-jewelled Star of the Order of St. Nicholas; the reverse of a Coronation Medal; the Vessel used in the Anointing; a Sceptre; and the Imperial Sword of State.

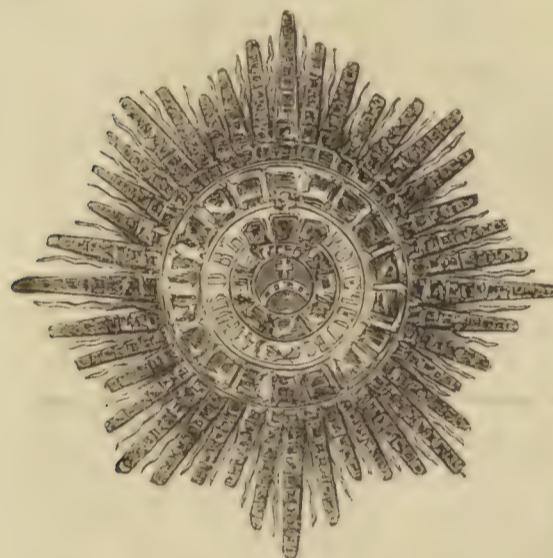
as if holding guard over them: this post of rare distinction the Emperor had assigned to him for the part he had taken in putting down the then recent insurrection of the military.

The several thrones and chairs—some of historical interest—which are kept in the Treasury at Moscow, are thus described in Murray's "Handbook of Northern Europe":—

Many thrones are also to be seen in these rooms; amongst them may be mentioned that of Ivan Vassilievitch, of carved ivory and Greek work



DIAMOND TIARA WORN BY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

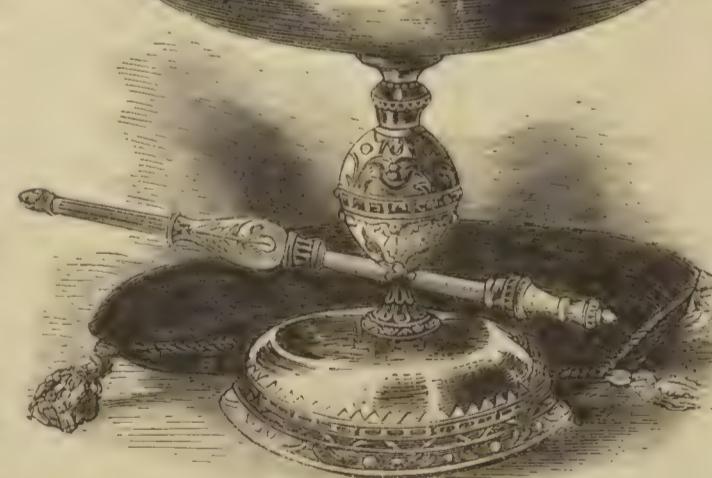


STAR OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Upon the front page we have engraved three of the seats of historical interest, which were used at the Coronation. That for the Empress-Mother is the oldest of them—a stool presented by Shah Abbas of Persia to the Czar Boris Godunoff in the year 1605. It is so covered with gold in sheets as to appear to be of massive gold, and it is, moreover, richly decorated with pearls and precious stones; it has no back to it, and it has all the appearance of an ancient stool. The second seat, for the reigning Empress, is called the Golden Throne, and is in form of a high-backed arm-chair; it is decorated with no less than 1500 rubies, 8000 turquoises, two large topazes, and four rare amethysts. This costly seat dates from the grandfather of Peter the Great, Czar Michael Feodorowitsch. The third, which is, properly speaking, the Emperor's throne, is popularly called the Diamond Throne. It is richly decorated with pearls and precious stones, and was presented to the Czar Alexis Michaelowitsch, father of Peter the Great, in 1660. On the back of the chair is the following inscription:—

For the powerful and most invincible Alexis, Emperor of the Muscovites, that reigns prosperously on earth. May this throne, which is built with the greatest art and most refined skill, be a pledge to him of heavenly and earthly bliss.

The latter two thrones were placed side by side on an estrade opposite the iconostass, with steps covered with velvet leading down to it. The stool on which the Empress-Mother sat was placed against one of the columns, a little to the side; and opposite to it was the table on which the coronation insignia were laid in preparation for the ceremony. At the last coronation Count Orloff, who at that time commanded a regiment of Cuirassiers that had been arranged expressly for the occasion, had a place assigned him between the seats of the Imperial couple, where he stood during the service with his sword drawn,



VESSEL FOR HOLY UNCTION.



CORONATION MEDAL.

manship, presented to him by the Ambassadors who accompanied from Rome to Moscow the Princess Sophia, whom he had demanded in marriage. This lady was the daughter of Thomas Paleologus Porphyrogenitus, brother to Constantine Paleologus, who died in 1453, after seeing his empire fall into the hands of the Turks. By this marriage Ivan III. considered himself the heir of Constantine, and took the title of Czar, the meaning of which is Caesar; and thus it is, perhaps, that subsequent Emperors, down to the present time, have shown a feeling of acquisitiveness towards that paradise on earth, Stamboul. The throne of Boris Godunoff, who was Czar in 1604, is of wood plated with gold, so that it has the appearance of massive metal: it is adorned with 2760 turquoises and other precious stones. That of Michael Romanoff, the first of the reigning family, is enriched with 824; and the throne of Alexis, his son, contains 876, and 1220 other jewels, and many pearls. The throne of Peter the Great and his brother Ivan is the largest and ugliest of all. It is of massive silver, separated in the middle; and behind the curtain, at the back, under the canopy, is an opening through which the Czarina Sophia, their sister, was wont to dictate their answer to the foreign Ambassadors. Here is also to be seen the throne used by the present Emperor at Warsaw. But perhaps the greatest curiosity is a pair of old wooden chairs used at the coronation of the Emperors. That in which the Czar sits to receive the homage of his vassals is of the coarsest workmanship—plain, rough wood; but every part, the legs, arms, and back, studded with diamonds, many of large size, but almost all imperfectly polished. The Empress's chair is likewise of coarse wood, somewhat less profusely adorned with diamonds. The entire number of precious stones cannot be less than 1000; but, were they not preserved among the Imperial regalia, no one would for a moment believe them to be anything but glass. Sceptres, balls, rings, gold plate, vases, plateaux, and éperges are to be seen in abundance. The sceptre of Poland—a long greenish stone, set in gold at the two extremities—is broken in the middle, the two pieces lying side by side. "I asked," says Kohl, "the



THE RUSSIAN SWORD OF STATE.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



THE KREMLIN, AT MOSCOW.—THE TOWER OF IVAN, AND "THE KING OF BELLS."

curator of the collection about this fracture, but he knew nothing respecting it; a looker-on said, 'C'est un hazard bien drôle.' The wands of state borne by the two senior Russian Field Marshals at the coronation are also remarkable for the two immense emeralds, one of which is set in the top of each. In another room is a man's saddle and trappings belonging to Catherine II., on which she used to exhibit herself to her loving subjects in the uniform of her guards—a very favourite amusement of that Empress; and certainly, to judge from the full-length picture, the costume became her bravely. The bridle-head and reins, as well as the stirrups and saddle-cloth, are most lavishly strewed with diamonds, amethysts, and large turquoises—dazzling indeed to look on, even now; and what indeed must have been the effect when the lady and her saddle were seen together on her charger? A large boss adorned the horse's chest, in

the centre of which was an immense diamond, of the most surpassing brilliancy: around this, showing to perfection its size and brightness, was a circle of pink topazes, inclosed in its turn by pearls, and these again by diamonds, the whole encircled by a broad gold band.

MOSCOW.
THE TOWER OF IVAN, AND "KING OF THE BELLS."
THE centre of the vast collection of buildings which form the city of Moscow is the Kremlin, which, with its beautiful gardens, is a triangle of somewhat more than an English mile in circumference. What the

Acropolis was to Athens, the Capitol to Rome, the Kremlin is to Moscow. It is surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, embattled with many towers and turrets, and several gates. Seen from the river that bathes its base, the hill of the Kremlin rises, picturesquely adorned with turf and shrubs. Above all rises the majestic column of Ivan Veliki, like the centre around with the whole moves.

The Tower of John the Great—Ivan Veliki—is the principal feature in the above Illustration. This tower rises, without ornament of any kind, to more than the height of the London Monument, surrounded by a gilded dome, upon which, as on all the other gilded domes within the Kremlin (about sixty in number), the cross is dis-



THE PALACE OF PETROVSKI, NEAR MOSCOW.

played above the crescent. Another account states that when the French took Moscow, in 1812, they blew up the whole of the belfry, except the Ivan Veliki tower, which was rent from top to bottom, and otherwise injured. Napoleon caused the cross, which was highly venerated by the Russians, to be taken down, intending to place it as a trophy on a church in Paris; but it was left behind in the retreat. The belfry has been entirely rebuilt. The Veliki tower is 269 feet 6 inches high, from the bottom to the top of the cross, which is 18 feet 8 inches. Elsewhere the height is stated at upwards of 200 feet.

This tower, the loftiest in Moscow, is the campanile to the Church of St. Nicholas the Magician. Each story is a belfry: in the first hangs, in solitary grandeur, a bell, which but for the mightier one outside the church, would appear stupendous. In the belfry above it are two smaller bells, of far smaller, but still of immense proportions; and above there are forty or fifty more, which diminish in size each tier successively. The bells hanging in this tower were cast soon after the erection of the church in 1600. The largest bell weighs sixty-four tons; it is, consequently, five times as heavy as the famous bell of Erfurt, and four times the weight of that of Rouen.

The view from the summit of this tower is one of the most remarkable prospects in Europe. Scattered round it are the numerous gilded domes of the churches of the Kremlin, and those of the ancient and peculiar building called the Tower of the Kremlin; amongst these are grouped the Treasury, (wherein are deposited the Coronation Regalia), the Bishop's palace, and the modern edifices, strangely out of keeping with the Eastern architecture of the place. No view of any capital of Europe can be compared with that of Moscow from this tower, except that of Constantinople from the Galata, or Seraskier's, which certainly surpasses it in beauty; for the horizon here is one unbroken line of dreary steppe, while at Stamboul the distance is formed by the Sea of Marmora and the snowy summits of Olympus. Blue and green, or flashing with gold, the countless domes and minarets of Moscow at first confuse the eye; but this effect soon wears off, and the traveller who mounts the Tower of the Veliki, for the second time, will readily admit that the scene outspread before him is extremely characteristic, and attachment to it increases with each view.

Descending from the Tower of Ivan Veliki, close to its base, stands the mighty bell, justly named the Monarch (Czar Kolokoi), for no other may dispute its sovereignty. It was cast by command of the Empress Anne, in 1730, and bears her figure upon its surface. It is said that the tower in which it originally hung, was burnt in 1737, and its fall buried the enormous mass deep in the earth. There it lay until the spring of 1837, exactly a century after its fall, when the Emperor Nicholas caused it to be removed, and placed upon its present site. The height of the whole bell is 21.3 feet, and 22.5 feet in diameter, and it is in no part less than three inches in thickness. This is stated by Erman to be the largest metal casting in existence, its weight being between 300,000 lb. and 400,000 lb. To cast it, vessels, arms, and implements of various kinds were collected throughout the Empire, and the Russian people have consecrated it with the name of the "Eternal Bell." Several fine views of the city are gained from other points of this fortress-palace. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing a few days before the Coronation, piquantly says:—

Stand on the esplanade of the Kremlin, and having first curiously examined its battlemented walls, its ancient treasury, its grotesque church—the Assumption—so soon to be the scene of a solemn rite, its gay modern palace, and its thousand and one quaint details; watch for a moment the people, high and low, military and civil, as they reverentially doff their hats while passing under the Sacred Gate; and then turn suddenly towards the vast city that spreads itself out beneath your feet, count its innumerable church spires of delicate green, bright golden, or royal red—look down its long streets, alive with human ants—learn to distinguish its fortress-like convents, its regal palaces, its great public institutes, and you must indeed admit that you are gazing on a panorama to which the civilised world can offer but few parallels.

THE PALACE AND PARK OF PETROVSKI.

The Imperial family left St. Petersburg on the 26th ult., and arrived the same day at the Chimke station, the last station on the Petersburg Railroad to the north of Moscow. Thence they proceeded in carriages to the Petrovski Palace, which is twelve versts from Chimke and four versts from Moscow. The whole line of road from Chimke to the Petrovski Palace was brilliantly illuminated, as it was known that the Imperial party must arrive after dark; and about 5000 private carriages were drawn up in front of and round about the palace, for the purpose of their occupants receiving the Emperor and Empress with a hearty hurrah.

On the morning of the 29th the Emperor and Empresses made their public entry into the ancient capital. The crowd was very great, and extended with more or less density all the way to Petrovski. The palace and gardens are one of the sights of Moscow: it was a creation of the Empress Elizabeth; it is fantastically built, and glaring in colour; the walls, of red and white, and embattled like those of the Kremlin, inclose a large courtyard, at the end of which is the palace. The grounds are tastefully disposed, and ornamented with trees, and the great carriage-road, more than a mile in length, is one of the finest drives in existence.

On the 1st inst. the neighbourhood of Petrovski was the scene of a grand military display. The Emperor, accompanied by his brothers and the Czarevitch, reviewed the immense army encamped about four miles' distance from Moscow, where he invited 200,000 peasants to dinner on the 27th. The Ambassadors and their retinues were on the ground; and a part of the cavalry was ordered out to swell the manoeuvres, already sufficiently imposing. It is calculated that there were about 140,000 men under arms, who defiled past the Emperor.

The park of the Petrovski Palace extends down to the north of the camp, which there adjoins it, spreading off further west. It is very straggling, and occupies nearly as much space as Moscow proper.

The decorations of the houses along the line which the procession took from the Palace of Petrovski to the town are described as lavish in the extreme; one, more particularly, belonging to a citizen named Gourieff, is spoken of as having cost 100,000 roubles for the shawls, carpets, and rich stuffs with which it was hung. The places on the scaffolding erected along this line at every spot where a view was possible were let at apparently not very high prices—from 1 to 10 r. s.; the prices for the windows and the balconies, on the other hand, seem to have had little bound, what with cupidity on one side and curiosity on the other.

THE KILT IN MOSCOW.—A letter from Moscow says:—"The Marquis of Stafford lives here with Sir Robert Peel; and the kilt and Highland dress, as it flits in and out of the frequently-opened door, attracts a still larger crowd of starers than the tent of Esterhazy or the scarlet carpets at the porch of the British Embassy."

A NEW RUSSIAN PLOT.—Austria has found an heir for the throne of Greece! Austria proposes that King Otho shall adopt the son of the Duke of Leuchtenberg and of the Grand Duchess Mary, sister of the present Emperor. This young Prince, aged fifteen years, is also connected with the French Emperor, for he is the grandson of Eugene Beauharnois. Should the Austrian proposal be accepted, it would render Greece more than ever Russian. The object of Austria cannot be doubted for a moment. She wants to disarm Russian resentment, which burns fiercely against the ungrateful ally, who repaid the conquest and restoration of Hungary by the desertion of Nicholas in his hour of need. As the proposal is flattering to the Emperor Napoleon his Majesty's adhesion to the scheme is expected. Thus Austria satisfies and pleases both Russia and France. The Government of Vienna is artfully and quietly preparing schemes of partition, in the hope of helping themselves to the objects they covet, while offering to others what they think would be profitable or agreeable to have; and then, when the difficulties begin, the partners will, as in the case of Poland, be bound to support each other. The *prospect* of Austria is of the Greek religion, which is, of course, a great point in his favour.—*Letter from Paris.*

FINANCES OF AMERICA.—Such is the prosperous condition of the finances of the United States of America, that the federal debt is a mere trifle. In June, 1855, it was said to be thirty-eight millions of dollars, a sum beneath the notice of a third-class European State. The less it is, the greater the ease for paying it off, which desire is only resisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, who thinks it impolitic to do so. The receipts of the Customs for six months would be sufficient to reimburse the holders of Federal Bonds. The surplus revenue of America seems, at this rate, to be a cause of embarrassment—a very enviable position, notwithstanding, for many of the European States. Since the peace an extraordinary degree of activity has arisen in the ports of the American Union in respect to the exportations from the continent of Europe. The consequence of this is that the American Government is really labouring under a monetary plethora, in which their surplus funds must remain unproductive, from the circumscribed liberty of action allowed by the American constitution to the Federal Government of the Republic. This prosperous condition of the exchequer will enable the President to pay the army without much difficulty, should he choose to risk so bold a stroke.

Mr. Hind, the astronomer, writes to the *Times* to express his opinion that the great comet of 1856 may be expected to reappear shortly.

LITERATURE.

DRED. A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe in the present work follows up the mission inaugurated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—the exposure of the horrors of the American slave system, and the prophecy of a coming day of retribution and regeneration—of liberation for the enslaved, and of light and health for a land oppressed with darkness and the canker of sin. The story of "the Great Dismal Swamp" is one of earnest and ominous import. It suggests how the oppressed become terrible, even through their wrongs; it points to a Damocles' sword of vengeance suspended over an accursed land—to the thundercloud of wrath which must one day burst—to crushed feelings of human nature—to outraged laws of Heaven, which cannot for all time be trodden under foot and ignored by selfish, sinful man, and which on the day when they prevail must triumph amid the wailing and gnashing of teeth and the destruction of old homes and institutions. All this Mrs. Stowe seems to foreshadow, and to be fully prepared for. She considers "that the struggle between slave institutions and free institutions in America is every day becoming closer and more intense in character; that it must be brought to an issue before very long; and that all good men who pretend to freedom and enlightenment have a direct interest in the result."

The authoress explains the object of the present book to be "to show the general effect of slavery on society; the various social disadvantages which it brings even on its most favoured advocates; the unthriftiness, and misery, and backward tendency of all the economical arrangements of the Slave States; the retrograding of good families into poverty; the deterioration of land; the worse demoralisation of all classes, from the aristocratic tyrannical planter to the oppressed and poor white, which is the result of the introduction of slave labour." In a word, as "Uncle Tom" appealed chiefly to our sympathies for the helpless, and oppressed, "Dred" moves us to compassion for the tyrant oppressor, degraded and debased in the scale of humanity, impoverished and demoralised by the very institution in which he boasts his property and strength.

What aggravates the inherent horrors of slavery, and at the same time increases the difficulties and the dangers of the slave-holders' position, is the gradual admixture of the slave blood with the free blood; and the irregular ties, ties of nature, though repudiated by the law of society, thus established between the family of the owner of the soil, and his slave stock, produce complications of the most painful and revolting character, which are powerfully illustrated in the story before us. There we have amongst other characters a heroine, Nina Gordon, a gay, giddy girl in her teens, coquettish, but good at heart, who, by her father's will, has become mistress of the estate of Canema. The chief manager of the estate, and from childhood the confidential friend of Nina, is a quadroon named Harry, who is actually the son of the late proprietor, but not by a free woman; and, to aggravate matters, the common father has left a younger legitimate son, Tom Gordon, a youth of savage vindictive disposition, who hates Harry, and whenever he meets him treats him with a brutality which makes the blood curdle to read of. Harry has also a sister, a young creature of beauty, of education, and mind, who, with her two children, has been married and emancipated by her late master, who had also left her his estates. But the deed of emancipation is disputed, and the will also, and poor Cora and her family are slaves again, and that incarnate fiend Tom (on the death of Nina) becomes master of all as heir-at-law. But we will not go further into the story, which, though slight in texture, and inartificial in arrangement, contains many passages of exciting and touching interest.

It is time that we tell the reader what "Dred" is, and something about "the Great Dismal Swamp." To begin with Dred, he is the Nemesis of Slavery, the avenging angel of an outcast and persecuted race; himself a fugitive slave, herding with outcasts in the recesses of the "Dismal Swamp." Bible in hand he meditates over the sufferings of his race, and the wrath which God points against the oppressors of his people. Considering himself inspired, and an instrument in the hands of Heaven to work out its vengeance, he pursues his destiny to the end with the air of a prophet and martyr. The study of this character is not the less impressive from the fact that it is modelled upon one who had an actual existence, and whose story, from judicial records, is given in the Appendix.

The author shall tell us further of the "Dismal Swamp" and its mysterious occupants:—

The reader who consults the map will discover that the whole eastern shore of the Southern States, with slight interruptions, is belted by an immense chain of swamps, regions of hopeless disorder, where the abundant growth and vegetation of nature, sucking up its forces from the humid soil, seems to rejoice in a savage exuberance, and bid defiance to all human efforts either to penetrate or subdue. These wild regions are the homes of the alligator, the moccasin, and the rattlesnake. Evergreen trees, mingling freely with the deciduous children of the forest, form here dense jungles, verdant all the year round, and which afford shelter to numberless birds, with whose warbling the leafy desolation perpetually resounds. Climbing vines and parasitic plants, of untold splendour and boundless exuberance of growth, twine, and interlace, and hang from the heights of the highest trees, pennons of gold and purple—triumphant banners which attest the solitary majesty of nature. A species of parasitic moss wreathes its abundant draperies from tree to tree, and hangs in pearly festoons, through which shine the scarlet berry and green leaves of the American holly. What the mountains of Switzerland were to the persecuted Vaudois, this swampy belt has been to the American slave. The constant effort to recover from thence fugitives has led to the adoption, in these States, of a separate profession, unknown at this time in any other Christian land—hunters, who train and keep dogs for the hunting of men, women, and children. And yet, with all the convenience of this profession, the reclaiming of the fugitives from these fastnesses of nature has been a work of such expense and difficulty, that the near proximity of the swamp has always been a considerable check on the otherwise absolute power of the overseer.

Dred carried with him to the swamp but one solitary companion—the Bible of his father. To him it was not the messenger of peace and good-will, but the herald of woe and wrath. As the mind, looking on the great volume of nature, sees there a reflection of its own internal passions, and seizes on that in it which sympathises with itself—as the fierce and savage soul delights in the roar of torrents, the thunder of avalanches, and the whirl of ocean storms, so is it in the great answering volume of revelation. There is something there for every phase of man's nature; and hence its endless vitality and stimulating force. Dred had heard read in the secret meetings of conspirators the wrathful denunciations of ancient prophets against oppression and injustice. He had read of kingdoms convulsed by plagues; of tempest, and pestilence, and locusts; of the sea cleft in twain, that an army of slaves might pass through, and of their pursuers overwhelmed in the returning waters. He had heard of prophets and deliverers, armed with supernatural powers, raised up for oppressed people; had pondered on the nail of Jael, the goad of Shamgar, the pitcher and lamp of Gideon; and thrilled with fierce joy as he read how Samson, with his two strong arms, pulled down the pillars of the festive temple, and overwhelmed his triumphant persecutors in one grave with himself. In the vast solitudes which he daily traversed, these things entered deep into his soul.

The runaway slaves who go to the swamp are not wholly cut off from resource and society. The slaves of neighbouring plantations, spite of all precautions to prevent it, sympathise with them and assist them. The poor whites, too, who keep small shops in distant parts of the plantations willingly supply with them necessaries for the sake of the profits of trade. But they are in constant danger from the slave-hunters—men whose regular business it is to pursue the runaways, rifle in hand, and attended by bloodhounds; with fell purpose to destroy, if they cannot capture their victims. Monstrous and incredible as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the law exists in North Carolina (and possibly in other slave states), declaring "runaway slaves who lie out, hid, lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places," outlaws, and authorising "any person or persons, whatsoever, to kill and destroy such slave or slaves by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same." And that this law is not a dead letter, is shown by two proclamations quoted in the Appendix—one dated Nov., 1836; the other, June, 1850, offering rewards for the capture of runaway slaves, or "for their heads," or "for killing them so that I (the owner) may see them." With this explanation, the following passage will be intelligible:—

Two small cabins stood around the border of the clearing, but the centre was occupied with patches of corn and sweet potatoes, planted there to secure as much as possible the advantage of sun and air. At the time we take our readers there, the afternoon sun of a sultry June day is casting its long shadows over the place, and a whole choir of birds is echoing in

the branches. On the ground in front of one of the cabins, lies a negro-man, covered with blood; two women, with some little children, are grouped beside him; and a wild figure whom we at once recognise as Dred, is kneeling by him, busy in efforts to stanch a desperate wound in the neck. In vain! The dark blood spurs out at every pulsation of the artery which has been laid open. The negro woman, kneeling on the other side, is anxiously holding some bandages, which she has stripped from a portion of her raiment.

"O, put these on, quick—do!"

"It's no use," said Dred; "he is going."

"O, do!—don't, don't let him go! Can't you save him," said the woman, in tones of agony.

The wounded man's eyes opened, and first fixed themselves, with a vacant stare, on the blue sky above, then turning on the woman, he seemed to try to speak. He had had a strong arm; he tried to raise it, but the blood wells up with the effort, the eye glazes, the large frame shivers for a few moments, and then all is still. The blood stops flowing now, for the heart has stopped beating, and an immortal soul has gone back to Him who gave it. The man was a fugitive from a neighbouring plantation—a simple-hearted, honest fellow, who had fled with his wife and children, to save her from the licentious persecution of the overseer. Dred had received and sheltered him; had built him a cabin, and protected him for months. A provision of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina enacts that slaves thus secreted in the swamps, not returning within a given time, shall be considered outlawed; and that "it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to kill and destroy such slaves, by such ways and means as they shall think fit, without any accusation or impeachment of crime for the same." It also provides that, when any slave shall be killed in consequence of such outlawry, the value of such slave shall be ascertained by a jury, and the owner entitled to receive two-thirds of the valuation from the sheriff of the county wherein the slave was killed. In olden times the statute provided that the proclamation of outlawry should be published on a Sabbath-day, at the door of any church or chapel, or place where Divine service should be performed, immediately after Divine service, by the parish clerk or reader. In the spirit of this permission, a party of negro-hunters, with dogs and guns, had chased this man, who on this day had unfortunately ventured out of his concealment. He succeeded in outrunning all but one dog, which sprang up, and fastening his fangs in his throat, laid him prostrate within a few paces of his retreat. Dred came up in time to kill the dog, but the wound, as appeared, had proved a mortal one.

As soon as the wife perceived that her husband was really dead, she broke into a loud wail. "O, dear, he's gone! and 'twas all for me he did it! O, he was so good, such a good man! O, do tell me, is he dead, is he?" Dred lifted the yet warm hand in his moment, and then dropped it heavily. "Dead," he said, in a deep under-tone of suppressed emotion. Suddenly kneeling down beside him, he lifted his hands and broke forth with wild vehemence, "O, Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show thyself! Lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth, render a reward to the proud! Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not. Thou, O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer; thy ways are everlasting. Where is thy zeal and thy strength, and the sounding of thy bowels towards us? Are they restrained?" Then tossing his hands to heaven, with a yet wilder gesture, he almost screamed, "O Lord! O Lord! how long? O, that thou wouldst rend the heavens and come down! O, let the sighings of the prisoner come before thee! Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood! We are given as sheep to the slaughter! We are killed all the day long! O Lord, avenge us of our adversaries!" These words were spoken with a vehement earnestness of gesture and voice that hushed the lamentations of the mourners. Rising up from his knees, he stood a moment looking down at the lifeless form before him. "See here," he said, "what harm has this man done? Was he not peaceable? Did he not live here in quietness, tilling the ground in the sweat of his brow? Why have they sent the hunters upon him? Because he wanted his wife for himself, and not for another. Was not the world wide enough? Isn't there room enough under the sky? Because this man wished to eat the fruit of his labour, the decree went forth against him, even the curse of Cain, so that whosoever findeth him shall kill him. Will not the Lord be avenged on such a people as this? To-night they will hold their solemn assembly, and blow the trumpet in their new moon, and the prophets will prophesy falsely, and the priests will speak wickedly concerning oppression. The word of the Lord saith unto me, 'Go unto this people, and break before them the staff Beauty, and the staff Bands, and be a sign unto this people of the terror of the Lord. Behold, saith the Lord, therefore have I raised thee up and led thee through the wilderness, through the desolate places of the land not sown.'"

As Dred spoke his great black eye seemed to enlarge itself and roll with a glassy fulness, like that of a sleep-walker in a somnambulic dream. His wife, seeing him prepare to depart, threw herself upon him.

"O, don't, don't leave us. You'll be killed some of these times, just as they killed him!"

"Woman, the burden of the Lord is upon me. The word of the Lord is as a fire shut up in my bones. The Lord saith unto me, 'Go show unto this people their iniquity, and be a sign unto this evil nation!'" Breaking away from his wife, he precipitated himself through an opening in the thicket, and was gone.

Such is the main purport and scope of "Dred." That it will be extensively read and commented upon we have no doubt; that it will cause a considerable sensation amongst those who are interested in the agitation of this great social question is certain; still we do not think it can hope to equal in attractiveness its great precursor, "Uncle Tom." It will be found too didactic by ordinary readers, and the narrative character of the work is held of so secondary an importance that the principal characters are killed off long before the end, the others voluntarily leaving the scene to emigrate for the north; so that the long-threatened outbreak for which we are prepared throughout the earlier chapters never takes place. The "Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," therefore, is inconclusive and disappointing in its prime essentials; and it will only be by those who are earnest in the pursuit of the great cause which it professedly advocates that it will be read with unabated attention to the close.

SIR DEVAUX OF DAVINGTON. By DOUGLAS THOMPSON, Prelector on Elocution at the Cheltenham Grammar School. London and Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.

The author of this volume is a moralist. He would have won praise from Southey as an antagonist of that school of poetry which Southey characterised as "Satanic." The moral lesson inculcated by the story of "Sir Devaux" is the forgiveness of injuries, and a truly Christian spirit pervades the whole treatment of the subject. The tale itself is simple. Sir Devaux courts and wins a fair lady in opposition to the wishes of her brother, who sought to marry her to an old miser, that he might repair his own shattered fortunes by the matrimonial sale of his sister. Disappointed avarice arms him with hate and vengeance; he insults the successful lover, provoking him to single combat, that he may take the life of his sister's husband. The birth of a child crowns the happiness of Devaux, but it soon dies, and the grief of the mother leads her also to an early grave. On her deathbed she makes her husband solemnly promise that, however galling the provocation he may receive, he will never draw his sword against her brother. These scanty materials are the vehicle of many evocative sentiments, conveyed in sweetly-flowing and harmonious versification. Mr. Thompson has a correct ear, and displays a complete command over a variety of metres. It is always difficult to extract detached passages, for many are mutilated if not given fully, and limited space does not allow of very extended quotation. However, we take as a specimen of our author's power "Love's Philosophy," which might appropriately be set to music:—

Why I love thee? Ask the roses
Why they love sweet summer's
reign;
Every look and word disposes
One beloved to love again.
Ask yon gently gliding river
Why upon its broad expanse,
When at night the star beams quiver,
It returns them glance for glance.
Why I love thee? Ask the roses, &c.

Ask the trembling steel that guideth
Ships across the pathless sea,
Why through calm and storm it
bideth
Towards the North so faithfully.
Be content with thy ovation,
For, where'er the test we try,
We shall find through all creation

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Prince of Wales made his débüt as a sportsman on Monday last, in the Osborne covers, where there is plenty of game. His Royal Highness is likely to prove a good shot.

The *Courrier de Bayonne* says that the Emperor and Empress, who originally meant to stay at Biarritz a month only, are so much pleased with the place that they will prolong their visit till October 1. Other accounts say that the Emperor will return to Paris alone about the 20th of this month.

Her Majesty has resolved to issue a medal to the Arctic navigators, in commemoration of their long and perilous service.

The Emperor of the French has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General O'Donnell, Spanish Minister of War, and accompanied the favour by "an autograph letter highly flattering to the man who in Spain has saved the cause of Monarchy and society."

Sir Hamilton Seymour has remitted to Count Buol a note from his Government, which details the reasons that prevent the immediate evacuation of Greece.

The Dowager Empress of Russia is expected at Nice on the 15th of October. She will occupy the vast hotel situated opposite the marble cross which commemorates the meeting which took place between Charles V. and Francis I. Four large houses have been hired for the suite of the Empress Dowager, which will be numerous and brilliant.

Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., as Chief Commissioner of Works, has given notice that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to erect a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and has invited designs from the artists of all countries.

The mission at Naples, vacant by Sir William Temple's death, will, it is said, be reserved for Sir Henry Bulwer, after he shall have returned from his present temporary employment in the Principalities.

His Excellency Senor Don Joaquin Francisco Pacheco, the newly-appointed Ambassador from Spain to this Court, arrived at Chapman's Hotel, Cavendish-square, on Monday last.

Another German Prince, serving in the Prussian army, has sent in his resignation. His debts amount to 40,000 thalers. He was concerned in the affairs of the Jockey Club which resulted in the Hinckley duel.

As soon as the French Emperor returns from Biarritz he will sign the contract of marriage between the youngest daughter of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte and the son of M. de Cambacères. The bridegroom, who bears a name so closely connected with the First Empire, is at present Auditor of the Council of State.

Mr. George Wilbraham, jun., Mr. Welsby, Mr. Robertson Gladstone, and Mr. P. S. Humberston are mentioned as probable candidates for Chester next election, in the room of Mr. W. O. Stanley, who will seek to represent the Anglesey Burghs.

Grand military manoeuvres have been fixed to take place at the end of this month in the neighbourhood of Madrid; and in the course of them the Queen is to present the regiments which distinguished themselves in the recent events with the colours of the Order of San Fernando for their flags.

In anticipation of a vacancy in the representation of Colchester, Mr. Alfred Hamilton, of Romford, and Mr. J. Taverner Miller, formerly member for Maldon, have announced themselves as candidates.

On Monday last, the anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol, the Duke of Malakoff and a large number of general and other officers attended a solemn mass at the Madeleine, in commemoration of the officers of the Staff who died in the East.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., has arrived in Paris. He is accompanied by several friends, who are devoting the recess to the accumulation of fresh information in reference to the wines of the various districts of France, and an inquiry into the probable reduction of French duty upon English goods, with a view to lay these facts before Parliament next Session.

On Monday last the Lord Mayor remitted a further sum of 65,000 fr. to Paris for the sufferers by the inundations, thus raising the total amount to 830,000 fr., or 33,000 fr.

Count de Montalivet, the ex-Minister of the Interior under Louis Philippe, has returned to Paris from Claremont.

Mr. William Gladstone and several other English civilians were presented to the Emperor Alexander on the 31st ult.

Alfred Latham, Esq., is the gentleman recommended by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the decease of Henry James Prescott, Esq.

Prince Ivan Paskiewitsch, son of the late Viceroy of Poland, has been appointed second secretary to the Russian Embassy in Paris.

By letters patent, dated Carlsruhe, Sept. 5, the Regent has been invested with the Grand Ducal dignity, and the title of Grand Duke of Baden.

The Russian General Todleben, who is now in Germany, and had intended to visit the fortified towns of Piedmont, has been recalled to St. Petersburg.

M. de Rothschild, in the expectation of obtaining the concession of the Transatlantic line of steamers, has purchased for 3,000,000 f. one of the principal shipbuilding yards of Hayre.

The French Government has prohibited M. Manin from receiving the subscriptions which he proposed to do for the purchase of cannon for Piedmont.

Mr. Murray contradicts the report of his retiring from the contest for Connel, and states that he will poll the constituency to the last man.

The Russian Generals Dainese and Cherikoff, members of the commission for settling the boundaries between Persia and Turkey, have arrived at Constantinople. MM. Koller and Beuzi had also arrived, and M. Bazili and Sir Henry Bulwer were expected shortly.

William Tite, Esq., M.P., is a candidate for the vacant directorship in the London and Westminster Bank, occasioned by the death of Frederick Burmester, Esq.

On Monday last Mr. James Duff, M.P., shot in Mar Forest three, and on Tuesday five, fine stags, all above fifteen stone weight.

The French Consul made his solemn entry into Erzeroum on the 7th of August, and was greeted with a reception of great pomp. The Russian Consul was to make his entry on the 16th.

The Royal Bucks Agricultural Association's annual ploughing match distribution of prizes to farm labourers and servants, and the exhibition of stock and roots of this association will take place at Buckingham, under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, on the 30th inst.

The *Vienna Presse* announces that it is about to publish a German translation of Mrs. Stowe's new fiction "Dred," in its feuilleton.

Mr. Thackeray is at present on the Continent, fast recovering his health, which was not good since his return from America last spring. It is stated that the first monthly number of a new work may be expected from Mr. Thackeray on the 1st of December.

The *Estafette* publishes a letter from Lola Montes, dated Hotel du Cygne, St. Jean-de-Luz, Sept. 2, in which she contradicts a report that her last husband, M. Mauleur, had thrown himself off a rock in the Pie du Midi, in consequence of conjugal jars.

The *Bristol Mercury* announces the death, at an advanced age, of Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, at her residence at Harley-place. The deceased lady was an authoress of some fame, to whom we are indebted for a treatise on the "Theory of Beauty," published in 1815, "Memoirs of Port Royal," and other works.

Miss Catherine Hayes has arrived in Paris to enjoy a season of repose after her long journeys in the Antipodes, the two Americas, and the East Indies.

The *Presse de Brussels* states that Mdlle. Johanna Wagner, the celebrated singer, was married on Saturday last to M. Jochmann, the son of a millionaire, of Tilsit.

Prince George Ypsilanti, nephew of the famous Greek Princes Alexander and Demetrius, arrived at Vienna on the 1st, from Paris and London. It is said that his journey is connected with the question of the succession to the throne of Greece, to which he has claims in the event of the renunciation of the throne by Prince Adalbert.

The *New York Musical Review* says, Madame Clara Novello will probably visit America in the autumn.

The Bishop of Soleure, says the *Revue de Genève*, has authorised MM. Henggeler Brothers, of Unter Egeri, in the canton of Zug, to keep their men at work on the minor fêtes days of the year, in return for a donation of 40,000 francs made by that house towards the rebuilding of the Church of Unter Egeri.

The cashier and sub-cashier of the Northern of France Railway are said to have disappeared with more than £40,000. It is supposed that the sum was obtained by the sale of shares deposited with them.

Among the 118 Acts of Parliament abolished at one "fell swoop" by an Act of last Session was one passed in the reign of Henry VI., entitled, "What sort of Irishmen may come to dwell in England."

THE WESTMINSTER CLOCK BELL.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of August 25, we detailed, with Engravings, the casting of this great Bell. It was raised from the pit, and was sounded for the first time with a clapper of 7 cwt. on Aug. 22. The casting is remarkably clean, and the tone is thought to be very fine by all who have yet heard it. The diameter is 9 feet 5½ inches; the height outside 7 feet 10½ inches; inside 6 feet 8 inches. It shrunk less than was expected in casting. The note is E natural. The bell has the following inscription running round it, just above the sound bow, "Cast in the 20th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1856, from the design of Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C.; Sir Benjamin Hall, Baronet, M.P., Chief Commissioner of

Works." On the waist or middle of the bell are the Royal arms, and the names of the founders and patentees of the mode of casting, which has been adopted for it, "John Warner and Sons, Crescent Foundry, Cripplegate, London."

The weight is stated to be 15 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lb., or 16 tons within a small fraction; which is nearly half as much again as the great bell of York Minster, more than twice that of Oxford; nearly three times as heavy as the large bells of Exeter, Lincoln, and St. Paul's, and exactly six times the weight of "the great bell of Bow." The four quarter bells together will not weigh quite half as much. The thickness is 9½ inches at the soundbow, where the hammer strikes, and 8½ in. in the upper part, being very nearly 1-12th and 1-36th respectively of the diameter at the mouth, 9 ft. 5½ in. The great bell was sent down from Norton to West Hartlepool by rail-way on Sunday, being too wide for any train meeting it to pass. The composition is 7 of tin to 22 of copper, melted twice over, as in speculum metal, to secure a perfect alloy. The metal is nearly as hard as spring steel, and much harder than is usual in modern bells, in which the proportion of tin is less than in the best old ones. This proportion was adopted, after trying experimental bells of various proportions; and the shape, which is fuller at the soundbow than usual, was determined in the same way. When the bell arrives at Westminster it is to be hung for trial at the foot of the clock tower, with a clapper of half-a-ton, to be pulled by five or six men. It is finally to be hung in the open part of the spire of the tower, which was made for the purpose, in order that the sound may issue without obstruction. It is described as sounding as if it were struck with a wooden hammer, from its remarkable softness, although the hammer which has hitherto been used is of cast iron, and the bell still harder.

The quarter bells will now be proceeded with; the largest of them will be six feet in diameter, and will weigh about four tons, and is also to be cast at Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDE TIME. Collected and edited by W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A. Harmonised by G. A. MACFARREN. Part VII.

We watch with the greatest interest the successive production of the several portions of this very valuable illustration of the national English character; regarding it as a medium to place our times in sympathy with the times gone by; and thus, possibly, to regenerate, in the utilitarian and critical present, the spirit of the cordial and creative past. No lectures on the politics, no description of the manners, of a former age, however vivid, can ever rise above the coldness of representation; but to make us familiar with the tunes our forefathers sung is to make it impossible to avoid singing them; and thus the actual life of other days becomes embodied in the course of thought; while the emotions that are coloured, if not caused, by it live again with all the glowing of reality.

This work not only proves that the English were a musical people, but brings their songs before us in so attractive a form as to ensure for them a modern popularity as general as they held when new. Mr. Chappell gives such copious historical particulars as must satisfy the most scrupulous antiquary of the genuineness of his assertions; and he is likewise so successful in his selection of tunes that with folk who are unconcerned in such researches, who love a good tune for its own sake, regardless of how, when, or where it had its origin, their own merit will carry them to the heart or fix them irresistibly upon the ear. The prolific period of James I. and Charles I. still continues to furnish matter for the present part.

Among the most attractive of the songs we may cite, first, "Love will find out the way," a charming flowing air. Next Ford's "Since first I saw your face," the melody of which has been familiarised to our generation by an arrangement for four voices, made some fifty years ago, but quite out of character with the age in which the music was composed. Although generally known under the false definition of a madrigal, it was written as a song for a single voice, with a lute accompaniment, or as an "air for four voices." The air is beautiful, and it is here harmonised so as to bring out its truly expressive qualities to those who hear it with modern associations. The old tune of "Tom a Bedlam" is now first printed, and possesses so much merit that we cannot wonder at its long-extended popularity. Mr. Chappell cites many "mad songs" that were written to it, but the list might be considerably extended from other collections of the seventeenth century. We have next to remark upon "Mad Tom," which has been falsely ascribed to Purcell, but is here printed from a collection of dance tunes (that are for the most part, as was the common custom of the time, appropriations of the popular songs of the day), published eight years before Purcell's birth. Three analogous good tunes, "Bobbing Joan," "Stingo, or Oil of Barley," and "Cold and Raw," seem to have been derived the one from the other. The last is the best, and it is of this tune that the story is told of Queen Mary's slighting more elaborate music for the sake of it, and of Purcell having accordingly made it the theme of a birthday ode for her especial gratification. The story, however, rests upon no very good foundation; and Purcell has in other instances taken popular tunes as bases to his compositions. "You Gentlemen of England," is so eminently national in its spirit, and is so obviously the type that has been vulgarised in the now familiar "Bay of Biscay," that it will find a sure welcome everywhere. It must not be confounded with Dr. Calcott's glee of the same name: the original ballad was written by Martin Parker, a celebrated ballad-writer of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and principally during the latter period. "Joan, to the the Maypole away," is one of the most animating, spirit-stirring relics of the merry May-day revels that has been presented to us. It is an excellent tune, and the simple and natural frankness of the song expresses the true-heartedness of the pre-Frithian period. Every well-wisher to humanity must desire to see the restoration of the time for this genuine and hearty outpouring of the spirit of nature. O for the merry Maytide and the simple sociality of this humanising spring-tide holiday! "I married a wife of late" is a song of admirable humour, which is pertinently pointed in the tune. "Hunting the Hare" is too well known to need any other comment than the editor's manner of putting it before us, which is certainly such as to start any hunting party with the "best foot foremost." There are several other tunes in this part, the interest of which is only inferior to that of those we have cited, whilst the curious historical matter interwoven with many, the political and other songs that have been sung to them at various periods, render the work attractive beyond the sphere of those who take delight only in the music. We can, however, confidently assure such of our readers as entertain no regard for tunes because they are old, that some of these have that essential excellence which never grows old—that link which connects the best of man's productions with the offsprings of nature, giving to both a common freshness perennially enduring.

THE ALLIES' MARCH; most respectfully dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. By F. WUSTEMANN.

The late war, and the military spirit which it engendered, have produced such a mass of catchpenny publications, poetical and musical, that it is now rather a disadvantage than otherwise for a new composition

to bear a title such as that of the march before us—a title which almost tempted us to throw it aside without further examination. But we are glad we did not do so; for we can recommend it to our musical readers as a work of a character by no means commonplace, and possessed of originality as well as beauty. It is flowing and melodious, with a great deal of vigour. As published, it is, of course, arranged for the pianoforte; but it is quite fitted, by its full and varied harmony, for a military band, and would cost an experienced bandmaster nothing more than the trouble of writing out the separate parts.

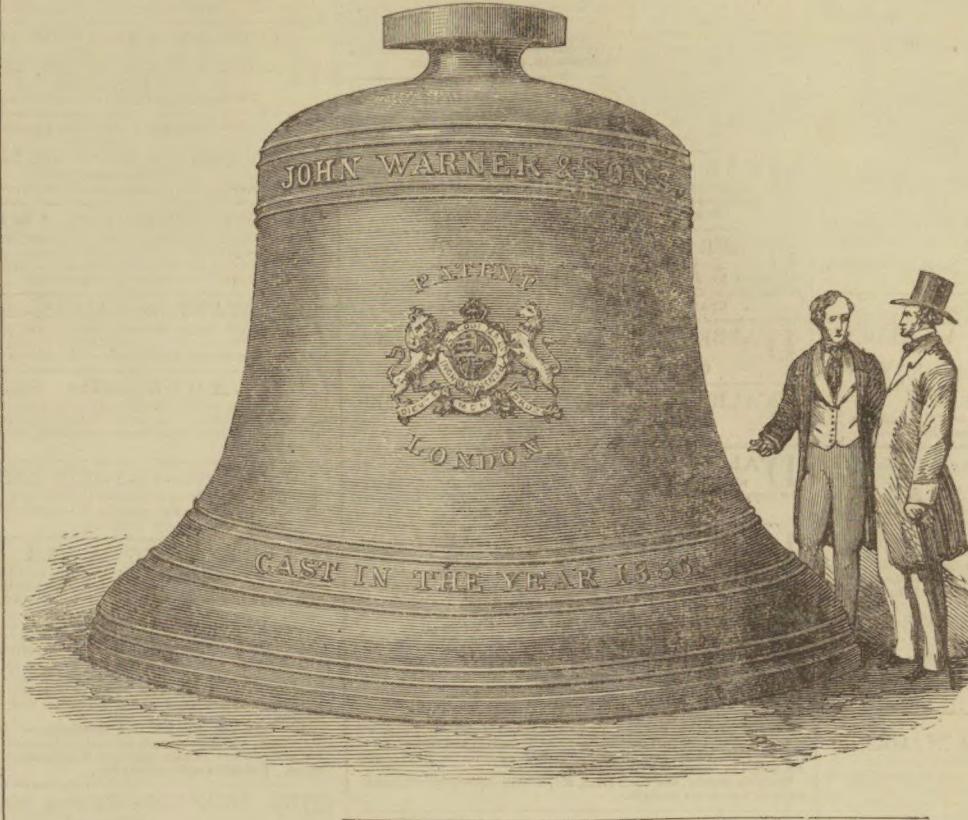
I SEE ONCE MORE. Ballad. The Words by R. P. BROOKE, Esq.; the Music by G. L. LUIGI. Published in aid of the Nightingale Fund.

Addison and Co. This publication is under the disadvantage mentioned above. Multitudes of songs published in "aid of the Nightingale Fund" have never brought the Nightingale Fund a shilling. But this, too, is an exceptional case. The song is really good, with an intrinsic interest of its own; and besides, aided by the talents of Mdlle. Jenny Bauer, by whom it was sung in public, it gained popularity, and was really of use to the Nightingale Fund.

THE LAGER BIER MANIA.—It would appear as if our American friends could not endure life without a mania. Sometimes the form of a popular furore in favour of some great theatrical star, as in the Macready case; at another the enthusiasm expends itself on a great singer or dancer, as was witnessed in the Jenny Lind and Ellsler outbreaks, or some political hero, like Kossuth, monopolizes all the adulterations and homage of the unreflecting crowd. The New Yorkers are at the present day suffering under a new form of the disease, which seems to have concentrated within itself all the essence of all the old manias united together. Society here is suffering under a rage for *lager bier*! As in your northern regions there may possibly be many persons who do not even know what *lager bier* is, it may be well to mention, for the edification of such outcasts from the civilised world as Yankees affect to consider them that it is an excellent drink, which is highly popular with the sons of the good old German fatherland. Freely translated it means simply "old beer," although it possesses but few of the qualities of genuine "old October." On the contrary, consisting as it does of a very large proportion of hops to a very small modicum of malt, its intoxicating properties are very slight. So innocuous, indeed, is it, that many of those most in favour of a repressive law to forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks publicly take their *lager bier* with all the freedom and absence of restraint of confirmed old topers. Until aware of this fact I was surprised at meeting in a saloon where this liquor is sold a gentleman who, in the time of the Maine Law excitement, I knew to be a most furious and uncompromising advocate of a prohibitory liquor enactment. One of the most noticeable of the many social advantages which the introduction and general popularity of this drink has brought up has been that it has caused the permanent discontinuance of the agitation of the Maine Law question, which has been allowed gently to drop into its grave. There is no doubt in my mind that this is due far less to the decision of the Judges declaratory of the unconstitutionality of the obnoxious statute which passed the New York Legislature about a year and a half ago than to the commencement of the *lager bier* mania. Man is by nature a social animal; and in all communities, whether large or small, people will congregate together to seek for recreation from their ordinary pursuits; and, as mere talking is dry work, on such occasions they will indulge in libations more or less stimulating in their nature. It cannot be denied that till within a comparatively recent time it has been the custom in this city not only to drink too deeply, but to indulge in potations of too powerful a nature. The result was drunkenness, and vice and crime of every kind. But *lager bier* became popular at a very happy moment, and its general adoption as a beverage has no doubt saved this state from any further agitation of the Maine Law theories. Indeed, nothing can now be done here without this harmless tipple. If you call on a man on business matters, he will at once move an adjournment to the nearest saloon to talk the matter over. If you become warm over a political discussion your adversary good-naturedly invites you to cool yourself over a glass of "lager." The epidemic has extended to the Church, and even to the fastidious American ladies, who publicly imbibe the glass that "cheers but not inebriates" with as little *mauvaise honte* as is displayed by a Frenchwoman while sipping her *vin ordinaire* or *eaucré* on the boulevards of Paris.—*Letter from New York.*

RUSSIAN INHUMANITY DURING THE WAR.—The *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an interesting letter from M. Tanski, formerly attached to the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud during the late war in the Crimea:—"In Russia, if we may judge from the reports of the journals, the present Emperor, the superior authorities, and the noblesse, have expressed the most generous sentiments regarding the prisoners of the Allied armies; but, unhappily, irreconcilable facts exist which prove that on the theatre of war, on the battle-field, despite a severe discipline, the Russian soldiers manifested on many occasions the instincts of a people if not barbarous (not to apply a term offensive even to our enemies), at all events less humane and less civilised than the soldiers of France and England. On the day of the fight before Balaklava, after the brilliant charge of the English cavalry, the troops in position on the heights which command the plain beheld with horror the Russian soldiers follow the English cavalry, to beat or stab them whilst disarmed and on the ground wounded. It is well known also that, after the battle of Inkermann, Lord Raglan was obliged to bring the Russian Major before a military commission, accused of having passed his sword through an English soldier whilst wounded and on the ground.

The Paris Exhibition Palace in the Champs Elysée, which has been purchased by the Government, is to be removed to another site.



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